CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk, and agrees with all Infants and Children.
THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the child without the addition of Cow's Milk.
CARNRICK & Co., LIMITED, LONDON.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,376 NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, MARCH 9, 1891.

CUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES.
OLD, MATURE, AND EXCELLENT.
Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.
Prices,
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve, "Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch, "Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle, "Quintremia"..., "Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish" } Rs. 12 Rs. 10-12 per doz. Gen. Bottles.
'Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Saturday.
P.L. PESHAWAR	3227	600	W. A. Whelor	14th Mar.
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	21st "
P.L. BENGAL	4499	900	W. Bennett	28th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigholl	4th Apr.
P.L. ROSETTA	3585	700	C. Gadd	11th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	18th "
P.L. ORIENTAL	5065	1000	E. Stewart	25th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigholl	2nd May
P.L. PENINSULAR	5065	1000	A. C. Loggin	9th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	16th "
P.L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	23rd "
† SIA	3041	500	H. Weigholl	Friday, 29th May.

The steamers marked P. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special P. and O. Express.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board and only hand packages will be received.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	Tuesday, 5 P.M.
PEKIN	3626	600	P. Harris	24th Mar
ROME	3911	1000	A. W. Adamson	7th Apr.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

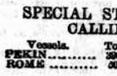
Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
MALWA	2070	600	J. Preston	12th Mar.
BOKHARA	2855	500	H. Weigholl	26th "
THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	9th Apr.

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 5th March, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and vice versa at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 300, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Hamburg Steamers.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other First Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th Mar. 1891.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO.	5,000	800	1st April, 1891.
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th April, 1891.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th May, 1891.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st June, 1891.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer To sail
BISAGNO ..... On the 19th March, 1891.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, March 1, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st April '91.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st May '91.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st June '91.
AMPHITRITE	....	4,200	600	10th June '91.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
PANDORA	G. Mettel	3,800	500	18th March '91.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Gedda, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,800	500	24th March '91.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
2nd March, 1891.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY. FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES. TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE Bombay on 15th March 1891, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on Board.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Commanders.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
KIRBY HALL	R Phillips	2,700	300	13th March. 91.
EDEN HALL	R. N. Jones	3,600	400	11th April, 91.

These Steamers have good accommodation for a limited number of Passengers at moderate Rates, but carry no Surgeon and Stewardess.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Commander.	Tons. H.P.	To sail
WERNETH HALL	A. Buck	4,100 500	25th May.

This Steamer is well known on this Line as being most comfortably fitted, in all respects, for Passengers, and has Surgeon and Stewardess.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD, BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 5th March, 1891.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for Commission.* Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.

CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offer an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.

Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.

Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when required.

PACKAGES from Europe for MESSES, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets: by W. H. H. PIGOT. Rs. 2-8 postage, extra.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,132 tons, at 11 a.m., on WEDNESDAY, 11th March, and the

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m., on 14th March, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m., on the 15th March, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bussire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bureh.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,970 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 12th March, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be as certained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 9th March, 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked, furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. Messrs. KING KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished, and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on easy terms. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book" for Homeward bound Passenger forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING HAMILTON & Co., KING, BAILLIE & Co.
CALCUTTA. LIVERPOOL.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail
M. NUBIA	T. G. Knox	3551	21st March.
L. HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3380	27th
M.L. ASIA	Jas. Laird	3560	24th April.
M. BRITANNIA	Jas. Brown	3069	12th May.
L. ARMENIA	Geo. Read	3395	30th "

Steamer marked B.M. goes to Barcelona via Marseilles. Steamers marked L. proceed to Liverpool direct; those marked M. to Marseilles only.

Steamer marked M.L. goes to Liverpool via Marseilles, and books passengers for both Ports.

Passengers by the Marseilles steamers can book through to London overland from Marseilles).

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted up with every Comfort for First-Class Passengers.

An Ensuite Rooms are on the Upper Deck.

For further Particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 2nd March, 1891.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail
CITY OF DUBLIN	J. Greenhorn	3,267	21st March 1891

THIS STEAMER carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on Deck amidships. Punkahs and every comfort for First-Class Passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Bombay, 5th March, 1891. Agents.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders.	To sail about.
CLAN MACGREGOR	3000	G. Miller	10th April 1891
CLAN DRUMMOND	2930	N. Harrison	10th May 1891

THESE STEAMERS are fitted with every requisite for the comfort of Passengers. The Saloon and Cabins are all on the Upper Deck. For rates of Passages, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 3rd March, 1891.

HURJIMULL AND COMPANY,

JEWELLERS & SHAWL MERCHANTS.

JEWELLERY, the Choicest in Stock. Diamond Jewellery of the best Descriptions Jewellery made to order by experienced Workmen

HURJIMULL & COMPANY,
RAMPART ROW AND MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAY Co., LD.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY COMPANY the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the Lines

The Cantonment of SECUNDERABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military Garrison in India —a Garrison comprising over 5,000 British and Native Troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two Regiments and one Battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad, containing the Nizam's Regular Troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large Civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the Stations on the above Railway. The most important of which are SECUNDERABAD, HYDERABAD, GANGAWARUM, and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTEL-KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS, and others who wish to force their business on the Notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising.*

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also especially valuable to Advertisers in India looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two Trunk Lines on Western India. Native Merchants, Traders, &c, seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language would find the Publication of the Announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Station at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making Announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charge in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet, will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. Twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the Contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* will be found to be PUBLISHED on SATURDAY MORNING, in consequence of the alteration of M & Day.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANTIDOLORICON,

A CURE FOR HEADACHE, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, RHEUMATISM, &c.

BEING solid in form, it is simple and cleanly in application, and affords great relief by being gently rubbed over the painful part.

Cash, Re. 1-4 Per Bottle.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

SUPARI OR BETEL-NUT TOOTH-PASTE.

AN elegant and efficient PREPARATION, made from the fresh BETEL-NUT. Combining all the essentials of a good DENTIFRICE, it cleanses and preserves the teeth, strengthens the gums, and imparts a delightful freshness to the mouth and fragrance to the breath.

Per Jar, suitable for the Toilet Table, Re. 1-4.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

NOW READY.—Rs. 20.

THACKER'S INDIAN DIRECTORY, 1891.

THACKER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

KOCH'S LYMPH.

Expected March 10th.

ORDERS NOW REGISTERED AT

KEMP & CO.'S, BOMBAY.

DR. KOCH'S OFFICIAL INJECTION SYRINGE.

A Consignment of the above just to hand. Rs. 10 each.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

LINSEED POULTICE. (READY MADE.)

A perfect Linseed Poultice ready for use in three minutes, which will retain its Heat and Moisture eighteen hours.

The first Instantaneous and Unchangeable Ready made Linseed Meal Poultice ever produced *can be cut* to any size required. Flexible, Light, Clean. Price per box containing Piece, 27½ by 9½ inches,

Rs. 2-10.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

EXCELSIOR SHAMPOO LIQUOR.

EXCELSIOR

SHAMPOO LIQUOR is a NECESSITY and a LUXURY. Invaluable for HEALTH and CLEANLINESS, and strongly recommended by Medical Men.

SHAMPOO

Liquor, by cleansing the Scalp, invigorates the WHOLE SYSTEM; and relieves the HEADACHE so frequently the result of Hot and Depressing Weather. The

LIQUOR

is especially serviceable in the Morning, making the Blood circulate freely, and inducing a feeling of LIGHTNESS and COOLNESS, as valuable as it is rare. It effectually prevents COLDS in the HEAD. Use it when bathing, and the Bath will never be complete without

KEMP'S EXCELSIOR SHAMPOO LIQUOR.

Price Per Bottle Rs. 2-8.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

FLETCHER'S DISINFECTANTS.

CHEAP, Safe and Effective Disinfectants for household, farm and general use. Authorized by Her Majesty's Board of Trade. Manufactured by FLETCHER BROS. and Co., Grimsby. Contractors to H M's Govt.

PINO-PHENOL PURIFIER.
12 and 20 oz. bottles at as. 12 and Re. 1 per bottle.
1 and 2 Gallon Tins at Rs. 4 and Rs. 3-12 per gallon.

PINO-PHENOL POWDER, in Kegs of 1 cwt. at Rs. 3-8 each.
15 per cent. CARBOLIC POWDER, in Kegs of 1 cwt. at Rs. 9 each.

Special Terms to Traders, Hospitals, and Municipalities.

R. RAMCHANDRA & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS AND HARMONIUMS

Taken in Exchange and put in Good Order.

	Rs.
Camp Piano, 5 octaves	240
Bijou Cottage, full compass	250
Semi-Grand, by Erard	350
Do. by Broadwood	400
Sympathetic Square, black polished	475
Sympathetic Cottage, own make	500
Sympathetic Square, by Schiedmayer and Soehne	575
Do. black polished	800
5 Octave American Organ	185
Do. do. London make	295
Splendid Harmonium, 22 Stops, Double Manual, in Walnut, by Alexander. Very Suitable for Church or Chapel use	760

Please Address—

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
No. 1, ASH LANE & 43, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

ASHU'S POWDER

Perfectly cures the habit of Drinking Spirits and Wines, Indigestion, Dyspopsia, &c., by use as per instructions on Label.

Rs. 3-8 Per Phial.

A. T. MOOKERJEE.
Barnagore, *via* Calcutta.

THE GREAT ORIENTAL MEDCAMENTUM.

DR. G. B. SHAW'S SAMARITAN DROPS

Rouses and developes the nervous Energies, Strengthens and Regulates the Bladder, Kidneys, Lungs and Liver, and is highly recommended and prized as a Sovereign Remedy for the following Maladies:—

Asthma, Cough, Dropsy, Worms, Gravel, Chronic Fevers, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Giddiness, Nervousness, Headache, Internal Sores, Phosphatic Deposits, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Fluor-Albus, Catarrh.

By external application Dr. G. B. Shaw's SAMARITAN DROPS is considered invaluable for:—

Burns, Ulcers, Malignant Sores, Ringworms, Paralysis, Leprosy, Rheumatism, Gout, Syphilitic Sores, and bad Skin Diseases.

Full directions for use accompany every Phial. Sold at Re. 1, Rs. 2, Rs. 3-8, Rs. 5-4, and Rs. 10 Per Phial. Packing As. 4 extra.

WANTED AGENTS.
Apply to
A. T. MOOKERJEE,
Proprietor.
Barnagore, Suburb of Calcutta, E. India.

G. F. COWARD & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS AND PERFUMERS,
20 (late 51), LITTLE BRITAIN, LONDON, E.C.

PRIZE MEDAL IMPROVED SEIDLITZ POWDERS.

Improved Soda Water and Ginger Beer Powders.
Genuine Medicines in Stoppered Bottles.
Essence of Jamaica Ginger, Chamomile and Ginger, and Peppermint.
Celebrated Jamaica Pomatum in Fancy Pots.
SPECIAL QUOTATIONS TO EXPORT MERCHANTS AND SHIPPERS.

Price List free on application to
MESSRS. EWART, LATHAM & CO., Bombay.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

CHEMISTS, &c., BY RECENT APPOINTMENT TO
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF
CHEMICAL APPARATUS,
METEOROLOGICAL, MATHEMATICAL, SURVEYING, AND PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENTS OF ALL KINDS,
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES,
PHARMACEUTICAL APPARATUS AND SUNDRIES, PURE CHEMICALS
FOR MEDICINAL USE OR ANALYSIS AND RESEARCH,
PHARMACOPŒIAL PREPARATIONS
OF GUARANTEED UNIFORMITY AND STRENGTH,
MEDICINE CHESTS,
INVALIDS' REQUISITES, AND DIETETIC ARTICLES,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AND BEST QUALITY.

THE PHARMACY DEPARTMENT

Of each of the Company's Establishments is under the constant Supervision of thoroughly Qualified and Experienced

ENGLISH CHEMISTS,

Whose particular attention is directed to the preparation and dispensing of Medicines, and to their punctual and expeditious despatch.

THE PURITY AND QUALITY OF THE DRUGS AND CHEMICALS employed are determined by Chemical Analysis, and every facility provided for preparing Medicines in strict accordance with Physicians' Prescriptions.

An exact copy of every Prescription is registered, whereby a reference is always readily obtainable.

NEW REMEDIES, INSTRUMENTS, AND APPLIANCES that receive the approbation of the Medical Profession are being continually added to the Stock.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

PHILLIPS' 'CRISP' TABLE WATERS.

	Per doz. Rs. a.		Per doz. Rs. a.
Soda Water pure, Sparkling and "Crisp"	0 12	Lithia Water, carefully prepared	1 0
Potash Water, suitable for Whisky Pegs	0 12	Seltzer Water, exact imitation of the Spring	1 0
Ærated Waters, carbodated for Clarets, &c.	0 12	Vichy Water, in accordance with Analysis	1 8
Gingerane, an agreeable Drink	1 0	Ginger Ale, excellent quality	1 0
Lemonade, of delicious flavour	1 0	Phospho, a non-alcoholic and sparkling beverage, in Champagne pints	2 0
Raspberryade do.	1 0	Do. do. in three dozen basket	5 8
Tonic Water, prepared with Quinine	1 0		

BOMBAY: Oriental Bank Buildings, and Byculla Bridge.
POONA: Temple House, Camp, & Bhoodwar Peth, City.

PHILLIPS & CO. Ld.
WINE & GENERAL IMPORT MERCHANTS & AGENTS.

TIVOLI "NON PLUS ULTRA" (Eagle Brand)

Per case of 4 doz. quarts. Rs. 22. **BEER.** Per case of 4 doz. pints. Rs. 16.

IN WHITE GLASS BOTTLES.

Pleasant, Light, and Wholesome, Pronounced to be THE BEST BEER yet imported into the country

FRESH SUPPLIES RECEIVED EVERY FORTNIGHT.

Special Terms for Messes, Clubs, &c.

KEMP & COMPANY, LD., BOMBAY. } SOLE AGENT for the Bombay Presidency.

To be had also of ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

WEAK MEN. DELICATE WOMEN.
USE SQUIBB'S

BRACE-UP CORDIAL.

Goes direct to the weak Spots. Keeps up Youth, Health and Vigour; refreshes Brain, removes Forgetfulness and Sleeplessness. Banishes nervous Fears, and cures Dyspepsia. Price, Rs. 2-4.

HERMIT'S BRASSICON.

"A goodly medicine for my aching Bones." One trial will Convince you. Don't suffer the Pain a moment; get quick relief in all pains and aches. Price Re. 1. Of appointed Agents, Messrs. F. S. MADON & Co., and all other Chemists.

POPULAR REMEDIES MANUFG. CO.

54, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

"MAMMA IS SICK TO-DAY."

What a pathetic utterance, and yet how true in many homes—"MAMMA IS SICK TO-DAY."
MOTHERS, WIVES, AND DAUGHTERS,
THE GRAEFENBERG CATHOLICON
Is the remedy for all your complaints.
"MAMMA IS WELL NOW."

The happiness which follows is our homes. The use of Graefenberg Catholicon cannot be expressed in words alone.

Per Bottle, Rs. 3-4.

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, MARKET. } F. S. MADON & CO. { 170, Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE AND LIFE FUNDS 1889.

General Reserve and Fire Reinsurance	£1,911,000
Globe Perpetual Annuity	£1,102,000
Life and Annuity	£4, 16,124
Total Invested Funds	£7,326,512

Mills, Merchandise and other property insured on most favourable terms.

RITCHIE, STEUART AND Co., Agents.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED £1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.
KHANDALLA HOTEL, KHANDALLA.

THIS HOTEL is splendidly situated, and within easy distance from the Railway Station Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.

Apply to
NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS,
Khandalla.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 32 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Out country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a reprint of two letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by
F. BEAUCHERK,
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

"NEOSOTE."
"DISINFECTANT POWDER."

DISCOVERED by Messrs. W. BAIRD and Co. of Glasgow, and much sought after as a valuable and powerful Disinfectant.

This Powder contains in the same volume more Antiseptic than ordinary 20 per cent. powders, and the low price renders it beyond competition.

Price of one cwt. Cask delivered free at Bombay Stations. Rs. 55.

AGENTS:—
ROGER & Co.
Hummum Street, Fort.

WM. RADAM'S MICROBE-KILLER.

IT is the Water of Life. The most Powerful, Efficacious Destroyer of the Deadly Microbe. Cures Consumption, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Kidney and all Blood Diseases. Rs. 15 per Jar. To be had at PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Sole Sub-Agents for Bombay Presidency. Pamphlets of Testimonials sent Post free.

WM. RADAM'S MICROBE-KILLER Co.,
Sole Depot for India and Burmah,
23, Rampart Row, Bombay.

FOR SALE
AT
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

A BRAND new Cee and Under-Spring English-built light and Stylish Victoria by Lewis Fulker, of Salisbury.

An English-built new Stanhope with a removeable Hood, concealed Lady's Steps and Rest back, suitable for one or pair of Horses.

A handsome and well-built English Chara-Banc, with Patent Brake, very little used, and suitable for a Pair of Walers and four-in-hand.

Carriages and Horses let out by months at moderate charges.

Second-hand Carriages of sorts always on hand for Sale and Hire.

Also for sale best real MOCCA COFFEE in bags of 7 and 14lbs.

Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

TO RAILWAY COMPANIES, CONTRACTORS, ENGINEERS, &c.

APPROACHING COMPLETION, TANSA WATER WORKS.

DYNAMITE.

CONTRACTORS having a Surplus Stock of the best English Quality are prepared to dispose of it immediately at low rates.

For Prices and Particulars address

WALSH, LOVETT & Co.,
18, Esplanade Road, Bombay,
Who will have also for disposal
BRIDGE ERECTING PLANT.
5-TON LIFTING CRANES, DIVING APPARATUS
STEAM & OTHER WINCHES, DREDGERS
PULLEY BLOCKS, PILE DRIVERS
IRON CENTRES FOR ARCHING, 7, 10, 20, 30 ft. SPANS.
TUNNEL PLANT.
Cornish, Vertical, Multitubular, Roots Boilers.
Horizontal Engines, with Air Compressors.
Complete sets of Rock Drilling Machines.
Steam and other Pumps.
Wrought Iron Pipes, Lathes, &c.
Small Tunnel Waggons.
TRAMWAY PLANT.
Locomotives (Hunslet Engine Co.) 2 ft. 6 in. gauge.
Waggons, Trollies, &c.
Steel Rails, 16lbs.
Teak wood Sleepers.

RACING WATCHES AND CHRONOGRAPHS.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Ld., have pleasure in intimating to the Sporting Public that they have this year a specially fine Stock of

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES,

provided with all the latest Improvements, simplifying the complicated Mechanism to a very great extent, and making the Watch almost proof against any derangement whatever, even when subjected to the Roughest Usage.

The Quality of the Watches is always of the very Best, as from a long practical experience we have found this to be one of the essential points on which our Name for a thoroughly Reliable Watch has attained its present High Standing.

GOLD..... from Rs. 200 to Rs. 650
SILVER..... from Rs. 65 to Rs. 300
METAL..... from Rs. 30 to Rs. 120

The higher priced Watches we guarantee to keep Time within one Minute per Month.

ALL KINDS OF REPAIRS IN BEST STYLE.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

CHRONOGRAPH MAKERS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THORPE AND CO.

SCARVES, TIES, INSPECTION INVITED.
JUST ARRIVED. IMMENSE SELECTION.

	Rs. a.
COLORED WASHING TIES, for Office or General Wear, to Tie a Bow ..... Six for	1 8
TO TIE SAILOR'S KNOT ..... Six for	2 8

ALL SILK, WASHING ASCOTS.

TO TIE IN SAILOR KNOT, White and Figured ..... each	1 12
FANCY Coloured ..... "	1 12
MADE KNOT SCARVES, all the Newest Shades ..... each	2 8

TIE CLIPS, SCARF ADJUSTERS, SOCK SUSPENDERS, &c., &c.

THORPE AND

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

SATURDAY, MARCH 14.

MRS. POTTER

AND

MR. BELLEW

IN

SARDON'S LATEST AND GREATEST SUCCESS,

"LA TOSCA."

NOTICE is hereby given that the SIXTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of The Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Offices of the Company, Albert Building, on MONDAY, the 30th April 1891, at 2 p.m.

To receive Directors' and Auditors' Reports for Year ending 31st December 1890.

To elect a Director and Auditors.

To declare a Dividend.

To transact any other Business which may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A., Manager and Auctuary.

Albert Building, Bombay, 7th March, 1891.

THE MATURESCENT AGE BILL.

THE Pamphlet by the Maharajah of Vizianagram, K. C. I. E., showing that the Hindu Religion is not opposed to

SIR ANDREW SCOBLE'S BILL

to alter Section 375 of the Indian Penal Code, may be obtained of Messrs. Veer & Co., Mount Road, Madras; Messrs Thacker & Co., Bombay; and Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta. Price Re. 1.

TO LET.—From First April next, a Commodious Hall at the Junction of Mazagon and Dockyard Roads, about 80 feet by 80 feet., fit for Medical, Millinery, and other big Shops.

Division for THREE separate shops has been made to suit the convenience of occupiers.—Apply to

BYRAMJEE NUSSERWANJI SERVAI.

MADRAS RAILWAY COMPANY.

WANTED

A TELEGRAPH Inspector, with a Good Knowledge of both Construction and Office Work. A man with a good mechanical Training and a Knowledge of Electric Light fitting would be preferred. Salary rising from Rs. 100 to Rs. 150. Apply to the Telegraph Engineer, Madras Railway, Arkonam.

F. H. TREVITHICK,
Acting Agent and Manager.

Madras Railway, Agent and Manager's Office, Royapuram Terminus, Madras, 6th March, 1891.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 2 P.M. on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of March1891, for the supply of one Steam Fire Engine, three Fire Escapes, and other Appliances for the Bombay Municipal Fire-Brigade.

Form of contract and specification can be obtained on payment of Rs. 5, at the Office of the Municipal Commissioner.

Tenders should be accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. 1,000 to be paid into the Office of the Chief Accountant, and such further sum as will make up 10 Per Cent. Deposit will have to be paid by the contractor whose tender is accepted.

Any further particulars can be obtained on application at this office.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

H. A. ACWORTH,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices, Bombay, 7th March 1891.

BALMATHA WEAVING ESTABLISHMENT

AND

"BASEL MISSION" CLOTHS.

AT the suggestion of many Ladies and Gentlemen both here and up-country, who have been misled by some local dealers into buying imitations of the celebrated "BASEL MISSION" HAND-MADE Table Linen, Shikar Cloths, Tweeds, Ginghams, &c., the GENUINE "Mission" Cloths can be had Retail and Wholesale from the DEPOT of Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., No. 21, Medows Street.

THE COLABA LAND AND MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ADINTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 15 Per Share for the half year ended 31st December, 1890, will be PAID on and after WEDNESDAY, the 18th March, 1891, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. on production of Share Certificates to Shareholders whose names shall stand on the Company's Register on the 18th instant.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Wednesday, the 11th, to Wednesday, 18th instant, both days inclusive.

Applications for Dividend Warrants to be made at the Office of N. M. Wadia, Esq., 4 and 5, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort.

By order of the Board,

K. R. CAMA,
Secretary.

Victoria Bunder, Colaba, Bombay, 6th March, 1891.

N.B.—The previous dividend of Rupees Ten Per Share recommended by the Directors at the General Meeting held on the 17th November last, and withheld by the Shareholders present there, awaits the sanction of the next Meeting, which as per a Resolution of the 17th November last cannot be called by the Directors till after the Receipt of the Report of the Investigation Committee, appointed on 12th October 1889.

THE JIVRAJ BALLOO SPINNING & W. CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that, in pursuance of a Resolution passed at the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company held this day, a Dividend at the rate of Rupees 30 per whole Share and Rs. 7½ Per One-Quarter Share for the half-year ending 31st December 1890 will be paid on and after Tuesday, the 10th Instant, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 304-306, Bazar Gate Street, Fort, between the hours of 12 Noon and 3 p.m. to those Shareholders, whose names stand on the Register this day, on production of Share Certificates.

By order of the Board of Directors,

RAMCHANDRA HEMRAJ,
Secretary.

Bombay, 7th March, 1891.

THE BOMBAY TELEPHONE CO., LIMITED

NOTICE is hereby given that the NINTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bombay Telephone Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Offices of the Company, No. 32, Elphinstone Circle, on SATURDAY, the 14th March, at 3 p.m., for the disposal of the following business:—

1.—To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts, together with the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account.

2.—To declare a Dividend.

3.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by Rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

4.—To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their Remuneration.

5.—And such other business as the Chairman may bring forward.

By order of the Directors,

H. BLACKWELL,
Secretary.

J. NEUBERG,

MEDOWS STREET,

BOMBAY.

NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY

CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply unapproachable as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on shortest possible Notice.

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL BRANDS.

FREE DRAUGHT,

SPLENDID CONDITION,

PUREST TOBACCO.

TRABUCOS.....Rs.	3 12 Per 100
COQUETAS..... „	3 8 „

COROMANDEL CIGARS

AND

REAL BURMAHS.

MALTA CIGARS.

SPOTTED CABANAS, Rs. 11 Per 100.

Very Choice.

J. NEUBERG,

MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

BASEL GERMAN MISSION

MANGALORE TILES.

A FEW REASONS WHY they enjoy a very Wide Popularity:—

They are guaranteed to be made of pure, unmixed Mangalore clay;

They are not reduced in value by admixture of different sorts of clay;

They are made by trained Europeans, and having undergone various improvements are by far and away the best roofing material, either made or sold in this country;

They are so thoroughly dried and compressed that they effectually keep out rain and damp, and are light, durable, elegant, and cheap;

They are secured by Royal Letters Patent against worthless imitations.

For Illustrated List and every other information apply to

WARDEN & Co.,
Sole Agents, Hummum Street.

NOTES

ON

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND

POLICY,

BY

TODAR MAL.

Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.

Copies can be had at the Bombay Gazette Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FILLIS' GREAT CIRCUS.

LAST 6 NIGHTS! LAST 6 NIGHTS!!

THE POPULARITY OF THIS SHOW

is proved by the fact that the Audiences increase in numbers instead of decreasing.

☞ 8,000 People visited the CIRCUS ON SATURDAY.

TO-NIGHT, MONDAY, March the 9th.

ALL THE POPULAR ACTS OF SATURDAY,

WITH THE ADDITIONS

OF THE

FEELEY BROS.' GREAT PERCH ACT.

GRAND SPANISH BOLERO

ON HORSEBACK

BY

MR. AND MRS. FILLIS.

The Screaming Equestrian Sketch.

MONS. ET MADAME DENNY,

THE SLIDE FOR LIFE,

THE SISTERS LILLY'S BICYCLES,

PEACOCK'S JOCKEY ACT,

THE TWO NEW BEAUTIFUL

BLACK THOROUGHBREDS,

THE CHARMING MISS MINNIE.

DAN FEELEY'S GREAT TRIPLE SOMERSAULTS,

WALLETT THE CLOWN,

THE BALACLAVA CHARGE,

THE SIX PONIES,

THE LADDER ON THE FEET,

THE LIONS! THE LIONS!! THE LIONS!!

NINE, AND PRICES AS USUAL.

THE LAST 2 DAYS PERFORMANCES

ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

CHILDREN, 4 ANNAS TO GALLERY.

SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR SCHOOLS.

The TROUPE SAIL for Rangoon on MONDAY next, March the 16th, by B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE Undermentioned Properties previously Advertised to be sold on 21st February, under the Decree of the Subordinate Court, Ootacamund, in the Suit of the COMMERCIAL BANK against SABAPATHI IYER will be SOLD on the 16th March, 1891, at Ootacamund, viz:—

FERNWOOD HOUSE, COONOOR, the MUDDANAH SHOLAHEMERALD VALLEY, and TUDOR HALL Estates, Ootacamund, 100 fully paid shares in the Mahaboob Shahi Kalburga Mills Company, Limited, of Hyderabad, of Rs. 500 each, and the two Policies of Insurance on Life of Sabapathi Iyer for £1,000 and Rs. 20,000 respectively.

And on the same date at Messrs. OAKES & Co.'s Rooms, Madras, will be SOLD the 12 valuable OIL PAINTINGS, also previously Advertised.

BARCLAY, MORGAN & ORR,
Solicitors, High Court, Madras.

THE LAKHMIDAS KHIMJI SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ADINTERIM DIVIDEND of (Rs. 42-8) Forty-Two and Eight Annas per Share, for the half year ended the 31st December, 1890, will be payable on and after MONDAY, the 23rd of March, 1891, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 27, Apollo Street, Fort, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m., to those Shareholders whose names appear on the Register on the 14th March, 1891, on production of Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to the 21st March, 1891, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,

લખમીદાસ ખીમજી સન્સ એન્ડ કંપની.

i.e., LAKHMIDAS KHIMJI SONS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

Bombay, 4th March, 1891.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

હેપ્તુલા શેકઆદમની કું૦

i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,

Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 14, Rampart Road, on MONDAY, the 9th March, 1891, at 3 p. m., to transact the following business:—

To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1890.

To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

To elect Directors in place of those who retire by Rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

To elect two Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their Remuneration.

To transact any other business which may be brought forward.

And Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 9th to the 23rd March, 1891, both days inclusive.

By Order,

SASSOON J. DAVID & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 25th February, 1891.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LD.

OF VICTORIA ST., WESTMINSTER, LONDON.

BOMBAY DEPOT, APOLLO ST., FORT, BOMBAY.

THE above DEPOT is NOW OPEN for the RECEIPT and EXECUTION of ORDERS, and all the various Departments in the Home Society are represented in the Stock kept at the Bombay Depot.

Permanent subscribers' tickets Rs. 20 except to existing annual subscribers, to whom the charge is Rs. 18.

Annual subscribers' tickets Rs. 3 for the first year and Rs. 2 for each subsequent year.

Applications for tickets by Post must be accompanied by subscription and one anna for postage.

Cheques should be crossed "Chartered Mercantile Bank of India."

Tickets are available to deal both at the London Stores and Depots.

All holders of tickets from the Home Society can deal at the Bombay Depot.

Deposit accounts can be kept at the Depot as at the Home Society.

For tickets and further information apply MANAGING AGENTS, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

CAMEL HAIR BELTING.

NOTICE is hereby given that we, the Undersigned, have been appointed the Sole Agents of Messrs. F. REDDAWAY and Co. for the sale of "CAMEL HAIR BELTING" in the Presidency of Bombay.

The word "Camel," as applied to Belting, is a registered Trade Mark or Designation, and any one, without the leave of Messrs. F. REDDAWAY and Co. sells Belting as "Camel Hair Belting" is liable to be prosecuted.

For Prices and Particulars of "Camel Hair Belting" apply to

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co.,
Khetwady, Bombay.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ON and after SUNDAY, March 1st, 1891, the PASSENGER and MIXED TRAINS WILL LEAVE and ARRIVE at the undermentioned Stations as under. For further particulars see Public Time-Table:—

STATIONS.	Local Mixed.	Local Mixed.	Through Pass.	STATIONS.	Local Mixed and Pass.	Through Mixed and Pass.	Through Pass.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Poona ..dep.	8 0	15 45	20 40	Guntakal.dep.	..	8 30	20 5
Miraj .. (dep.	20 8	7 4	6 20	Londa.....arr.	..	12 7	13 5
Londa.....arr.	..	12 10	6 40	C a s t l e			
Londa.....dep.	..	22 0	13 36	Rock ..arr.	..	..	14 42
C a s t l e				Rock ..dep.	..	11 32	20 32
Rock ..arr.	..	..	14 42	Miraj .. (dep.	7 10	11 52	21 0
Guntakal.arr.	..	19 25	7 15	Poona....arr.	19 54	0 5	10 0

THROUGH DOWN MIXED.

	H. M.
Bijapur Dep.....	11 45
Hotgi Arr.....	16 40

The Train Service on other parts of the Line remains unaltered:—

W. M. STEUART,
Acting Traffic Manager.

Traffic Manager's Office, Dharwar, 24th February, 1891.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "Clarke's World-Famed Blood Mixture," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Rs. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

GOLD LINKS! GOLD STUDS!! GOLD SOLITAIRES!! Made in the latest styles on our premises of Indian Gold. CREST or MONOGRAM engraved by experienced Engravers.—MARCUS & Co., Ld., Bombay or Poona.

SIR ARTHUR SULLIVAN'S New Opera "Ivanhoe." Please register names for copies early. Latest Burlesques, Songs, Piano Solos and Dance Music published.—SOUNDY and Co., Limited.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to H. E. Lord Reay, late Governor of Bombay.

BONA-FIDE SALE of Mr. W. Macdonald's Furniture, Pictures, &c., Ridge, Malabar Hill, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 9th, at 1-30 p.m.

PIANO FOR SALE, cost Rs. 875, and has been in use for only 3 years. Price Rs. 500. Apply to G. McLaren, Cumballa Hill.

TO CYCLISTS.—FOR SALE, owner going Home, a first-class 54 "Rational" BICYCLE, with all latest improvements, quite new. Apply "491," Failcland Road.

FOR SALE.—A Handsome and Strong Pair of Grey Arabs. Over 14·3 Hands High and Showy. May be had separately. Dinshaw Suntook's Commission Stables, Bhendy Bazaar, Bombay. Any reasonable offer accepted.

FOR SALE.—5 Couple Foxhounds. Price Rs. 125 per couple.—Apply to E. E. STEEL, Hon. Secy. Bombay Hunt.

LARGE ROOMS or SMALL BUNGALOW wanted, suitable for a Club. Central position preferred. Apply to "FIDELITAS," care of this Paper.

MR. HASLAM'S 2ND SERIES OF SERVICES.—BIBLE READING at the Girgaum Mission House DAILY at 7-30 a.m. till Saturday, the 13th inst. EVANGELISTIC SERVICE at the Y. M. C. A. Rooms, Apollo Bunder, daily at 6 p.m. till FRIDAY, inclusive. ALL cordially invited to both daily.

WANTED, from the 1st of April, 1891, an European BANDMASTER for the 25th Regt (3rd Bn. Rifle Regt.) Bo. I. Applications to be addressed to the BAND SECRETARY, 25th Regiment (3rd Bn. Rifle Regt) Bo. I., Poona.

WANTED, by a young American Gentleman a position as ASSISTANT in a Mercantile Business, at Bombay. High references given.—HOWARD ROSENPLAENTER, Medan, O. K., Sumatra.

WANTED, a Nurse to take charge of a Boy, age five years, in return for a Second-Class passage from Bombay to London by P. and O. Steamer of the 26th March or 11th April. Apply to "H. W. W." care of this Office.

EUROPEAN LADY, of long experience in TUITION, desires to GIVE PRIVATE LESSONS in French, German and English, Conversationally and Grammatically. Also Evening Classes. Address "MADAME," care of this Office.

HALL MARKED 18-Kt. GOLD KEEPER RINGS.—A fresh Consignment of London-made Keeper Rings of EUZPHIA, BUCKEL, CURVED, CHASED, and many other elegant Designs just to hand. Price Rs. 15 only. Well worth money.—JEHANGIR C. COWASJEE, Watch Maker and Jeweller, 97, Meadows Street.

NOW READY.—QUESTIONS AND Answers of HIGH COURT PLEADERS' and Sub-Judges' Examination from 1883 to 1889. Price Rs. 10. Can be had from the author, MR. BEJONJEE KURTONJEE MOTEY, 1, Queen's Road, Marine Lines, as well as all BOOK SELLERS.

NOTICE.—THE PROPRIETOR, LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL, begs to notify to the Public that he has CLOSED his present Hotel at Lanowli in Mr. ROBERT FREDERICK'S BUNGALOW, and WILL OPEN a new Hotel at KHANDALLA, (which is popularly considered to be a Better and Healthier Place than Lanowli) shortly.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and CO., Sole Agents.

PIANOS.—Upright, Grand, Trichord, Full Compass, rich mellow tone, iron-framed, strong construction and excellent finish. Also a few Piano Organs, worked with a handle. GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

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JUST PUBLISHED.—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY for 1891—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound. Price Rs. 3. Postage, 4 Annas.—*Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

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NOTICE.

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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

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COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES (recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty). No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent Drug, and may be taken by the most Delicate. One or two at bed-time ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Sold by all Chemists, in small Tins.

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"Tremendously popular in Oxford"—Pall Mall Gazette, 4th Feb. 1890. Prospectus Free. One pupil, Rs. 75; Ten pupils, Rs. 19 each. Apply to F. Fisk Williams, Esq; Calcutta; or to Prof. LOISETTE, 37, New Oxford Street, London, England.

ADVERTISING

AT

RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette Press, having leased from the

G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY,

The NIZAM STATE RAILWAY,

AND

The BHOWNAGAR-GONDAL RAILWAY COMPANY

The exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisement, on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kind before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

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And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by Rail, Placards exhibited at the different stations are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the public.

On the NIZAM STATE RAILWAY the Cantonment of Secunderabad, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India, a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and Native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of Bolaram garrisoned by two Regiments and one Battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about four miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad containing the Nizam's Regular Troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans, besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be a source of profit to firms to advertise at these Stations, the most important of which are Secunderabad, Hyderabad, Gangawaram and Tandur.

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Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square, will have the advantage of having their Business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.

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Advertisers can select the stations, on the four lines at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

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For further particulars apply to The MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

STATION THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

Masjid Bunder.	Bhosawul Junction *ac*	Chindwara
Chinchpoogly	Sowda	Parus
Parel Station	Nimborah	Satari
Dadur	Raver	Shapura
Sion	Khanapur	Mirgan (for Marble Rocks)
Coorla	Nimburpur	Nagpoor
Ghat-Coopar	Chandnee	Hula Gate
Bhandoop	Mandwa	Budlapoor
Tannaha	Dongergaum	Wangni
Deewa	Bagmar	Narsi
Callian Junction *ab*	Khundwasab	Chinchowli
Titwala	Jawar	Kurjut *ab*
Khadawalli	Beork	Padesdari
Wassind	Sirgaji	Khandalla
Atgaun	Harsud	Lanowlee *a*
Khurd *a*	Kirkeeam	Karli
Kusara *ab*	Sheringee	Karkulla
Kegaon *a*	Hurda *a*	Tulligaun
Ghotee	Timoornee	Salaivadi
Bailgaum	Pagdhal	Chinchwud
Deolalee B.	Sewnee	Kirkee
Siding	Dharam	Poonabad
Nasick Rd *a*	Khundi	Loonee
Kheirwadee	Dularia	Corocee
Nighar	Sarsee (for Hoshangabad)	Yeoat
Wasingaum	Rampur	Khetgaum
Munmar	Bagra	Patas
Nandgaum *a*	Semri	Dhond *b*
Naldongree	Sohagpore *ad*	Borebail
Chalisgaum	Paparia (for Pachmari)	Deckaal and Bheegwan
Kutgaum	Bankeri	Kartrus
Gaina	Babai	Pomulwaree
Pachora	Gadawara	Warengaum
Myjee	Bohanee	Nargaum
Mussawuda	Kurelli (for Sanjore	Khankeer
Siswurda	Nursingpore	Mulkapoor
Julgaum	Kuruk Bail	Biawa Bridge
Bhadl		Sindoora
		Jullumb
		Sheegaum *a*

Parus	Dapki	
Akola	Boregaum	
Katipurna	Moortizapore	
Mohona	Koorun	
Budnaira	Malker	
Chandoor	Hanergaum	
Poolgaum	Dygaum	
Wurdah *b*	Poonar	
Sindee	Saree	
Kapri	Salgaon	
Jehwoor	Keim	
Barsee Rd	Marleh	
Unger	Mohol	
Packney	Sholapur *as*	
Hoodgee	Kurubgaum	
Doodnela	Goodoor	
Goolburga	Shahabad *abe*	
Wadi	Nulwar	
Yedashenry	Sydapore	
Road	Khetna	
Chioksago	Raichore	

STATIONS ON THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY LINE.

Wady Jumea	Nawandgi	Gulaguda	Hyderabad
Chitapore	Tandura	Shankarpalli	Secunderabad
Malkhed Gate	Lingumpalle	Begumpett	
Jam	Gangawaram	Musapet	

STATIONS ON THE BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL.

W a d w a n Junc. do. City	Botad Ningala Ujjwar	Chital Lunidhar Kunkavav	Dhorsil Sanash Songad
Limbd	Dhola Junc.	Khakhari	Sihore
Chuda	Jalia	Tavd.	Vartej
Dhrangdra	Lathi	Bhadsali	Bhavnagar
Kandli

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Royal Yacht Club Dance.
David Mills Company's Meeting, 3 p.m.
Fillis' Circus, 9 p.m.
Columbia Skating Rink.
Hudson's Tent of Mysteries, 5 to 10 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 7th :—Karagola (s), from Karachi ; Purulia (s), Busreh ; Booldana (s), Calcutta ; and Scharlaehberg (s), Hamburg. Yesterday :—Peshawar (s), from Shanghai.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 7th :—Portuguese Gun-boat Rio Lima, for Goa ; Asia (s), Karachi, &c. ; Norna (s), Elephant Point ; Emir (s), Antwerp ; Siam (s), Aden ; Ashland (s), Marseilles ; and Wardha (s), Rangoon, &c. Yesterday :—Sculptor (s), for Jeddah, &c.

BAND NOTICE.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will not play at the Royal Bombay yacht Club this afternoon.

I. M. RAILWAY.—The traffic return for the week ending 28th February, 1891, shows an aggregate increase of Rs. 50,642, in receipts.

THE SAILORS' HOME.—We are desired to state that Mr. Byramji Nusservanjee Sorvai was present at Thursday's annual meeting of the Sailors' Home.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong direct, per extra s. s. Biasgno, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 4 p.m., to-morrow.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—The goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 14th February, 1891, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1890 of 285,365 maunds and Rs. 18,127, in the earnings.

THE ANTI-USURY LEAGUE.—A public meeting will be held in the Telugu Hall, 13th Lane, Kamatipura, to-morrow at 6 o'clock. Mr. Gostling will preside and speeches will be delivered in the Vernacular.

THE BOMBAY NATIVE LADIES' ASSOCIATION.—We are desired to state that the Dowan of Mysore was not present at the meeting of the above association ; it was Rai Bahadur A. Narasim Iyengar, Durbar Bukshee, who was present.

FESTIVITIES AT BARODA.—The tea-party given to H. H. Maharaja Syajee Rao Gaekwar by the Minister, Dewan Bahadur Manibhai, on the 4th March, in honor of his Highness's recovery from his recent illness, was a great success. It was largely attended, and the guests were highly pleased with the magical and other entertainments provided for them.

THE GOKALDAS TEJPAL SCHOOL.—It has been arranged to distribute prizes to the students of the Gokaldas Tejpal Anglo-Vernacular Schools. The G. T. Anglo-Vernacular Seminary and the G. T. Sanskrit Seminary at the Framji Cawasji Hall, on the 20th instant, at 5 p.m. His Excellency Lord Harris, Governor of Bombay, has kindly consented to preside on the occasion.

THE KHANGAUM MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—At an extraordinary general meeting of the Khangaum Manufacturing Company, held in Church Lane, on Saturday afternoon, with Mr. Theo. Kleinknecht in the chair, it was resolved that the directors be empowered to sell the company's land and factory at Khangaum for, and on behalf of the company, but that the selling price be not less than Rs. 45,000.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.—Owners are reminded that entries for the cross-country races close on Wednesday next. The races for all horses and for all ponies are open to the world. Catch-weights owners up. A special train at ordinary fares will leave Church-gate on Saturday at 3-40 (Bombay time), for Santa Cruz, calling only at Grant Road and returning to Grant Road after the races. Visitors on horse-back can have an excellent view of the races. The course is only a few minutes' walk from Santa Cruz station. Any further information will be gladly supplied by the Honorary. Secretary. 1, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

THE VELIBAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—At this dispensary established in Panchvati Nasik 3,099 patients were treated in the month of February last. Among them 2,229 were Hindus and 732 Mahomedans ; 13 Parsees and 75 Christians. Of the Hindoos who were treated at the abovementioned dispensary 472 were from Panchvati, 1,240 from Nasick, and 1,517 from adjacent villages. Of the Mahomedans 20 were from Panchvati, 682 from Nasik, and 80 from other villages. Of the Parsees 10 were from Nasik, and three from adjacent villages. Amongst the Christians 21 were from Nasik and 54 from other villages. 22 surgical operations were performed at the dispensary during the month.

FIRE AT KAZI MOHOLA.—A fire broke out in the room of a chawl, at Kazi Mohola, near the Crawford Market, at 1 a.m. yesterday. The cause of the fire is alleged to be the negligence of the occupant of the room who did not extinquish the fire in his *chulla*, which ignited some clothes that were hanging over it. An alarm was raised by a *ramosee* who saw smoke coming out of the room. Telephonic messages were immediately sent to the chief fire brigade stations ; and the Fort, the Pydhonie, the Byculla, and Girgaum fire engines appeared on the scene within ten minutes. Nothing, however, could be done to control the fire as no water could be found in the pipes. After about twenty minutes a good supply of water was obtained and the fire exti nguished. Damages are estimated at Rs. 8,000.

MISS ROMOLA TYNTE.—Miss Romola Tynte is to appear for one night in the Novelty Theatre, on the 12th instant, before her return to England. She will be assisted by local amateur musicians, and the entertainment will be under the immediate patronage of their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Harris. Miss Tynte has lately entertained Calcutta, Lucknow, and Allahabad by her finished performances. A contemporary remarks Miss Romola Tynte's natural talent and quick susceptibilities, having been matured under the careful training of Mr. Hermann Vezin, the great English elocutionist, with such success that he has favoured her above his other pupils by reading with her in public. There is much to be learnt from Miss Tynte by all, and especially by those who from time to time are good enough to take part as amateurs in this particular class of public entertainment, which is becoming increasingly popular in India. The fragile beauty of the young lady, no doubt adds much to her power over audience, and our readers may remember that in a recent issue we mentioned that some of the great living artists—Poynter being of the number—have introduced Miss Tynte into their works. Those whose artistic tastes are at all cultivated and who have seen Miss Tynte will appreciate the selection of her by these great artists.

PORTUGUESE SUBJECTS CHARGED WITH SEDITION.

In consequence of the recent disturbances at Goa, arising out of the Goa Elections on the 21st of September last, which necessitated the Government troops being called out to quell the rising of the mob, in which several persons were killed by the troops firing upon it, the Governor-General of Goa caused warrants of arrest to be issued against five of the subjects on a charge of sedition. These offenders fled from Goa to evade the serving of the warrants and took refuge in British Territory. In consequence of their action a requisition was made to the Government of Bombay by the Governor-General of Portuguese-India for the extradition of Jacintho Correia Alfonso, one of the criminal refugees, for the offence of sedition, under Act IV. of 1880. The Government of Bombay, in conformity with this requisition, directed the Chief Presidency Magistrate to procure the attendance of Jacintho Correia Alfonso, and take such evidence as was based upon the nature of the case. The following notice was accordingly issued by Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate :—To Jacintho Correia Alfonso—Whereas requisition under Act IV. of 1880 has been made to the Government of Bombay by the Governor-General of Portuguese-India, for the extradition of Jacintho Correia Alfonso for the offence of sedition, &c., and whereas the Government of Bombay have directed the Chief Presidency Magistrate to procure before him the attendance of the said Jacintho Correia Alfonso and to take such evidence as the Consul-General for Portugal or as the accused may adduce in regard to the nature and circumstances of the alleged crime, you are hereby required to appear in person before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court on Monday, the 9th instant, at 12 o'clock a.m., who will then record such evidence as the Consul-General for Portugal may offer against you and receive such evidence as you may adduce in your favour in regard to the nature and circumstances of the crimes above referred to.

Mr. De Souza, Pleader, appeared before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Courts, on Saturday, and said that he represented most of the accused persons.

The Magistrate : I have just received a letter from the Consul-General stating that he is not in a position to proceed as early as Monday, 9th instant.

Mr. De Souza : We intend instructing counsel in this case, and will require copies of the proceedings sent up from Goa. All our witnesses are not here, some being in Goa, and I would ask your Worship whether you will issue a commission for the examination of those witnesses in Goa.

The Magistrate : It is for the Consul-General to conduct that case. I am directed by Government to make certain enquiries.

Mr. De Souza's application for a copy of the proceedings was granted, and the case was adjourned till the 23rd instant, at 12 o'clock a.m.

THE curtain at the new English Opera-house is one of its sights. As it hangs closed it looks like a magnificent pair of golden gates. It was made by Messrs. Helbronner of Oxford-street. It measures 33ft. high, and is 48ft. wide ; a special wareroom had to be hired for it to be made in. The base is gold-coloured silk, on which has been worked an applique of a darker tone of the same colour. The applique—a florated adaptation of fruit and foliage, pineapples and pomegranates, conventionally treated—is of the Renaissance period, and is from a design by the architect, ingeniously carried out by Messrs. Helbronner. The applique is outlined by [redacted] ; a fringe with tassels decorat[redacted]urtain. The silk is about a ya[redacted]een 500 and 600 yards of it, an[redacted]ross of cord, have been used in [redacted]ilk was made in Lyons, and t[redacted] in London. The lining is of ye[redacted]e substance of the curtain is obt[redacted]dding. The valance is also applie[redacted]ds, blues, yellows, and browns, [redacted]l out by the same embroiderers

A CAPTAIN AND HIS CREW.

At the Esplanade Police Courts on Saturday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Captain Andrew Lawrie, the master of the s. s. Lansdowne Tower, appeared in answer to the cross-summons taken out against him by James Scott, fireman on the same vessel on the 4th instant, charging him with leaving the latter, his articled seaman, in a foreign port, in contravention to the provisions of Sections 4 of Act XIII. of 1876, 41 of Act I. of 1859, and 207 of the Merchant Shipping Act.

Mr Burder, of Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland, and Bayley, was counsel for the prosecution ; and Mr. Robertson, barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, represented the defendant.

Mr. Burder said his client complained of being improperly left in Bombay by the Captain, and for not being paid his wages of £4 10s.

Mr. Robertson : There is nothing in the summons at all about a claim for wages. From the cross-summons the charge appears to be one of misdemeanour on the part of the Captain. We have no notice of this claim, and I am not prepared to deal with it. All that I can say is that the vessel is going home, and we are perfectly willing to take the seaman home. I must object to going into questions as to wages due, as we have not been summonsed to meet that case at all.

The Magistrate : I don't propose to frame any charge at all against your client, Captain Lawrie. I propose to take the evidence, and with that to see whether a *prima facie* case is made out against the defendant.

Mr. Burder : I am not asking for a charge to be framed. We are proceeding under your Worship's summary jurisdiction as a Magistrate.

Mr. Cooper : I must proceed under the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code, which is the only procedure in force in this country. In this case one of the charges is that of misdemeanour, and therefore I am bound to proceed according to the procedure given here for a warrant. I ask you, Mr. Burder, to state under what Act you intend to proceed against the Captain.

Mr. Burder : I charge the Captain for not paying wages under Section 55 of Act I. of 1859, and apply under that section for an order against the Captain for the payment of wages due to James Scott, in respect of the articles signed by him for services on board the s. s. Lansdowne Tower.

The Magistrate : I can only mention to you that you cannot proceed under that section when the man has been discharged according to the provisions of the Act.

Mr. Burder : Then I simply sue for wages, as my client is still on the article.

Mr. Cooper : I can only mention that I have always held that the man cannot be discharged according to the provisions of the Act before I can act under that section. I understand the man has not been discharged before the Shipping Master.

Mr. Burder drew his Worship's attention to section 63, by which all wages, expenses, &c., were recoverable.

The Magistrate told Mr. Burder that it did not seem to him that this section could apply to a seaman left behind a British ship not registered in British India. He thought that if Mr. Burder placed the facts before him it would then be his (the Magistrate's) duty under the law to decide whether the Captain had been guilty of any offence or not.

As Mr. Burder proposed taking evidence towards the recovery of wages under Section 55, the Magistrate discharged the other summons against the Captain.

James Scott was called and said : I signed articles on board the Lansdowne Tower on the 13th October, 1890, at £4-15 per month. I received one month's advance in England. I arrived in Bombay from Calcutta in January last. I was not discharged from the ship in Bombay. I did not receive any portion of my wages before the Shipping Master in Bombay. The ship left Bombay without me. I was left in Bombay with the knowledge of the Captain.

Mr. Burder : Did he make any provision for your return passage ?—He wanted us to sign clear in Bombay, but we refused unless the articles went with us to England. We wanted a passage home to England. No provision was made for my board in Bombay. I paid Rs. 30 to the Home for my expenses.

I am indebted to the Home for further expenses to the amount of Rs. 30. Mr. Robertson objected to the question of expenses as being irrelevant, as he did not think them included in the wages.

The Court allowed the question.

Witness : I had been with the Shipping Master, and he would not allow us to be discharged.

Cross-examined : The Shipping Master would not give us our wages unless the articles went home with us. I left the ship on account of the hard work in calling at ports going round the coast. There was an agreement with the Captain that I should be paid my wages and sent home. I did not agree to take my wages up to the time of leaving the ship. Nothing was said before I went to the Shipping Master's office about paying my wages when I got to England.

Mr. Burder objected to the questions of settlement of or receipt of wages, claims, or discharge made before a Shipping Master being put under sub-section 4 of section 63.

The Court noted the objection, but allowed the questions for the purpose of deciding whether the seaman had been discharged under the provisions of section 55 or not.

Mr. Robertson : Was the agreemnt of getting your discharge come to with the Captain on the date of your arrival here ?—Yes. I did not ask for my discharge. There were three brothers and the donkeyman who wanted their discharge. The captain told me he was going to discharge his crew on the day after we arrived. There are still five Europeans on board now. I received my wages up to the 8th of January.

Mr. Robertson : Is not that your signature at the foot of the account document ?—I don't know because I can't read writing. I can read figures.

Mr. Robertson : Do you mean to say you can't write at all ?—I cannot. I did not put my mark either to this account document. I signed a paper like this for £6-5-8, which was sent to me on Jan. 8. I went with the Captain to the Shipping Office to get my wages paid and he sent home. The Captain in the meanwhile had engaged a native crew. It was not after the native crew was hired that I applied for my wages. I refused to sign clear unless my terms of discharge had been complied with. I did not get my discharge, and therefore consider myself a member of the crew of the Lansdowne Tower. I declined work on the morning of the 10th, and never asked any of the officers for leave to go ashore.

William Henry Walker, Shipping Master of Bombay, was next called, and deposed that he refused to discharge the firemen on the application of the Captain, as he could not find employment for them in Bombay. The Captain then agreed to find them passages to the United Kingdom. He also agreed to pay for them in the Sailors' Home until such time as a vessel could be procured to take them home. He (Mr. Walker) refused to have anything to do with the question of wages, and thought that Rs. 60 obtained by Scott for subsistence since he was at the Home and his passage home were fair and reasonable terms for his discharge.

Mr. Cooper : I think the Captain ought to accept these terms, i.e., the subsistence money for the time the seaman was in Bombay, and pay his passage home in a ship as fair and reasonable.

Mr. Robertson : We are willing to pay the man's subsistence money and take him home on the Lansdowne Tower.

Scott expressed his unwillingness to the Court of proceeding home on this vessel.

It was finally decided by the Court that Mr. Walker would see that the subsistence money of Rs. 60 would be paid to Scott by Captain Lawrie, and that a passage home be procured for him for the reasonable sum of £4 10s. or £5 in another ship. These terms were to be accepted by the fireman James Scott as a full discharge.

THE JIVRAJ BALOO SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LD.

AN ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held at its registered office in Bazar Gate Street on Saturday afternoon with Mr. Curumdas Vaishnav in the chair. The following Directors' report was submitted :—The directors beg to submit their report and audited accounts of the company for the year ended on 31st December, 1890. It will appear that a net profit of Rs. 83,671-15-3 has been realized during the year. After paying Rs. 27,500 in payment of an interim dividend for the half-year ending 30th June, 1890, and carrying Rs. 23,000 to the machinery deterioration fund there remains a disposable balance of Rs. 33,171-15-3. The directors recommend that a dividend for the half-year ended on 31st December, 1890, at the rate of Rs. 30 per whole share and Rs. 7½ per one-quarter share, be paid. This will require Rs. 33,000 and leave a balance of Rs. 171-15-3, which may be carried to next year's account. On the night of the 26th June last, a fire broke out in the mixing room of your mill. It was speedily put down by the assistance of the Municipal Fire Brigade, the Police and the Company's staff. The total loss caused by the fire amounted to Rs. 6,887-11-1, which was recovered in full from the Insurance Companies concerned. There have been added 40 looms, 2 winding frame and 1 warping frame to the machinery of the mill, and 8 new ring frames put in replacement of old mules. A bungalow for the residence of the European Manager of your mill has been erected at a cost of Rs. 14,438-11-6. Mr. Raghunath Narayen Khote, C.I.E., for several years past a director and chairman of the company, resigned his seat on the board on account of failing health. By his resignation the directors have lost an able and valued colleague. The vacancy thus caused has been filled up by the appointment of Mr. Naranji Dwarkadas, subject to confirmation by you. The mill property, machinery, and stock, are insured for Rs. 11,40,900. Two of your directors, Messrs. Gooculdass Dewjee and Naranji Dwarkadas, retire by rotation, but they are eligible for re-election. You are also requested to appoint auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

The directors' report and audited balance-sheet of the profit and loss account for the year ending 31st December, 1890 were read and adopted ; and a dividend at the rate of Rs. 30 per whole share and Rs. 7-8 per quarter share for the half year ending 31st December, 1890, was declared payable on and after Tuesday, the 10th instadt. Messrs. Gooculdas Dewji and Naranji Dwarkadass, who retired by rotation, were re-elected as directors of the company, while Messrs. Sorabji Shapurji and Luckmidas Girdhurdas were appointed auditors of the company for the current year on a remuneration of Rs. 200 each. It was declared that the best thanks of the meeting were due to the directors and to Messrs. D warkadas Vassunji and Co., the agents of the company, for the zeal and ability with which they managed the affairs of the company.

The customary vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

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HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

THE SUIT BY SIRDAR DILER-UL-MULK.

SIRDAR DILER-UL-MULK VS. CAPTAIN CHARLES NORMAN, WILLIAM WATSON AND CO., AND OTHERS.

THE hearing of the case was resumed on Saturday. The plaintiff is Sirdar Diler-ul-Mulk, C.I.E., residing at Apollo Bunder, and the defendants are Captain Charles Norman ; Messrs. William Watson and Co., carrying on business at 23, Apollo Street ; and Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, solicitors. The plaintiff prayed that the defendant, Captain Norman, be decreed to deliver up to him a packet referred to in his letter of the 10th October, 1890, and other documents, which he may have obtained by means of his employment as private secretary to the plaintiff, and may be restrained from communicating to the defendants, Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, or any other person, any of the information acquired by him by means of his employment ; that in the meantime, the defendants, William, Watson and Co., and Michael T. Carroll, be restrained by injunction from handing to the defendants, Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, the packet entrusted to them by the defendant, Captain Charles Norman ; and that Messrs. Roughton and Byrne may be restrained from receiving the packet in question, &c. Mr. Lang and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland, and Bayley, appeared for the plaintiff. The Hon. Mr. Latham and Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for Messrs. Roughton and Byrne. There was no appearance for the defendant, Captain Norman.

The Judge said he had considered since last night the question as to whether the letters received by Mr. Roughton from Captain Norman could be produced or not. The first objection that was raised was on the ground that they were not relevant. After making certain remarks on this point, his lordship said the second ground of objection was that these letters were privileged. His lordship first considered whether, under the English law, these letters were privileged or not. It was decided in one case that the communications made to a solicitor by the opposite party were not privileged. This was a clear decision ; but it recognised that, if the communication was from a client, or on behalf of a client, it was privileged. In another case to which his lordship referred, it was decided that, if the communication came from a solicitor before a dispute had arisen, it was not privileged ; but that, if the communication was made after litigation had commenced, it was protected. The question remained whether a communication made unsolicited was privileged ; and that point was decided in the case to which his lordship next alluded to. According to these decisions, his lordship said he must hold that these letters were privileged.

Mr. Roughton was then further examined by Mr. Lang.

Mr. Lang : You sent copies of these letters to Hyderabad ?—Yes, I sent copies of the first two, and took the other one with me.

You despatched them immediately that you received them ?—Yes.

And you sent them for instructions as to how you were to act ?—I decline to answer the question unless his lordship decid s against me.

Mr. Lang : I will put the question in this way—What was your object in sending them ?

Mr. Latham : That is only putting the question in another way.

Mr. Lang : I do not ask for any information. I simply ask what his object was.

Mr. Lang : When did you take up the lost letter of the 6th October ?—Toward the end of the month.

You have told us, Mr. Roughton, in your affidavit of documents, of another letter which stood on the footing of the three, and that was a letter of the 7th October ; and you say that it refers to the suit also ?—Yes.

And to the criminal proceedings as well ?—No, that was another letter.

The Judge : Were there two letters of the 7th October ?

Mr. Roughton (looking at the letter) : Some portion of the letter refers to it as criminal proceedings.

Did you take up that letter to Hyderabad too ?—Yes.

Who did you show it to ?—I showed the two letters to Mr. Hormusjee, the solicitor ; and one to Mr. Furdoonjee, the Prime Minister's Secretary.

And you left copies there ?—Yes.

Before you received these letters, you knew that Norman had been employed as private secretary to the plaintiff ?—Yes.

While Norman was private secretary, he once came over to your office ?—Yes, Mr. Byrne told me so.

On business of the plaintiff ?—No. He came to complain about certain things.

That is business of the plaintiff's, although not important business ?—Yes.

And you were informed of it at the time ?—Yes. The letter of the 24th October reached me at Mahableshwar, having been opened. I don't say Mr. Byrne opened negotiations with the prosecutors in the criminal cases. He had negotiations.

Why did you not send the letters to plaintiff's solicitors instead of forwarding them to Hyderabad ?—Why should I ? It was my duty to do so—emphatically not. If Watson and Co. had sent me a packet, saying it contained confidential documents, I should certainly not have received them.

You considered yourself at liberty to receive communications from Norman ?—I could not prevent him from addressing me ; that was my real position.

Did you consider yourself at liberty to forward communications received from Norman, to your principals about this suit ?—I considered myself bound to communicate to my principals all information received about this suit, from Norman, or from anybody else.

Then if you had received a packet from Norman containing a resume of Huq's case, you would have thought it your duty to send it to your principals ?—No, because it would have stood on a different footing.

Suppose the packet contained information relating to Huq's defence ?—In that case, I should have forwarded a copy, informing the opposite sides that I had received such a packet.

Are you certain you would have done this ?—Yes, I think so.

Cross-examined by Mr. Latham : Neither I nor any member of my firm was aware, before the proceedings in this suit commenced, of the existence of the packet ; nor had we any information to the effect that there was a packet at Messrs. Watson and Co.'s for us. So far as I am aware, no communication was made to me on behalf of the first defendant before this suit was instituted.

Have you or your firm sent any replies to the defendant Norman's letters relating to the Nizam's suit ?—None whatever. I am ready to submit to an injunction as is prayed for in the plaint, which we say was wholly unnecessary. The allegation in the plaint that my firm had offered money to prosecutors of Captain Norman in the criminal proceedings is wholly without foundation.

Mr. Lang asked Mr. Roughton, in re-examination, whether he ever applied to the Nizam's Government to waive their privilege ?—I decline to answer the question.

Have you ever had any communication with the Nizam's Government with regard to waiving the privilege ?—That also I decline to answer.

Mr. Latham objected—

Mr. Lang : I simply ask if he had a communication. I don't ask him to disclose what the communication was.

Mr. Latham again objected to the question.

The Judge allowed the question after some discussion.

Mr. Roughton, in answer, said he had only an informal communication.

Some letters and other documents were put in ; and the plaintiff's case closed.

Mr. Latham, in addressing the Court on behalf of Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, remarked it was plain that the plaintiff rushed into litigation without making any communication to Messrs. Roughton and Byrne ; and that the proceedings were wholly unnecessary. Of course there was a certain animus on the part of the plaintiff, not personally against Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, but against those whom they represented. Messrs. Roughton and Byrne were not aware of the existence of the packet until they were written to on the subject ; and it appeared that, in giving instructions to his solicitors on certain points, the plaintiff had added from his imagination to his original sin of recklessness. The plaintiff did not profess to have any knowledge of letters said to have been written to buy off the prosecutors of Captain Norman ; and it must have been a pure invention on the plaintiff's part. The plaintiff had really been guilty of reckless invention. The series of hypothetical questions put to Mr. Roughton showed the animosity entertained by the plaintiff. Apart from that, the learned counsel said it had been proved that it was a most reckless accusation on the part of the plaintiff to say that Messrs. Roughton and Byrne ever tried to compromise the criminal proceedings against Captain Norman. The suit was wholly unnecessary, the packet, the object of it, being secure with the Prothonotary ; and the learned counsel said the litigation had been conducted in a most hostile spirit for the purpose of annoying Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, or, properly speaking, those who stand behind them ; and of turning this suit into a suit of discovery with regard to more important proceedings that were pending against the plaintiff. The learned counsel asked the Court to award Messrs. Roughton and Byrne the poor compensation of being paid their costs by the plaintiff.

Mr. Lang, in replying on behalf of the plaintiff, asked the Court to draw every inference against the defendants from their not having asked the Nizam's Government to waive the privilege with regard to the letters which, it must be presumed, must have been found to have been of great value, or else this fight over the privilege would not have been worth fighting for, the learned counsel urged that the information contained in the packet addressed to Messrs. Roughton and Byrne must have been the information which Captain Norman threatened to communicate to Freshfields, the Nizam's solicitors in London, and to Mr. Labouchere, for the purpose of upsetting the plaintiff in the suit brought against him by the Nizam's Government. The learned counsel contended that the fair inference to be drawn from the letters which passed between Mr. Walker and Mr. Byrne was that the criminal prosecution were to be stifled by payment of money or payment in kind. There could have been no apology intended in a case of fraud like this ; and the only way of stifling the prosecutions against Norman must have been by means of payment of money. The goods could not be returned, for they had been sold. The evidence showed that Messrs. Roughton and Byrne were willing to oblige Norman ; and the plaintiff was perfectly right in inferring that the letter sent by Norman to Messrs. Watson and Co. would be handed in 24 hours to Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, as Norman had threatened to do. Both from Mr. Roughton's evidence and from the conduct of the proceedings, it was justifiable to assume that the letters sent by Mr. Roughton to Hyderabad were deemed valuable in relation to the claim made by the Nizam's Government upon the plaintiff. On receiving the letters from Captain Norman, the proper course for Messrs. Roughton and Byrne would have been to send them to the plaintiff's solicitors, or to have destroyed them, telling plaintiff's solicitors of the fact, or to have returned them to Norman. Where was the necessity of sending them to the Nizam's Government ? The learned counsel said it was very wrong of Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, as solicitors and officers of the Court, to have forwarded the documents to Hyderabad. Under these circumstances, the learned counsel submitted that his client was perfectly justified in applying for an injunction in respect of the packet ; for had he not done so, the packet would have been long ere this in the hands of Messrs. Roughton and Byrne instead of the Prothonotary's. The plaintiff had, therefore, no alternative but to apply for an injunction as he did. The learned counsel said he would ask, with regard to the packet, that it should be delivered up to his client.

His lordship asked if there was any authority to enable him to make an order to that effect.

The sealed packet was produced in Court by the Deputy Registrar.

Mr. Lang said Norman had deemed it worth £2,500, and there must be a great deal in it.

His lordship enquired if the plaintiff wished that it should be destroyed.

Mr. Lang suggested that it might be kept in the Prothonotary's safe. After referring to some of the letters, the learned counsel submitted that his client was entitled to a decree with costs.

His lordship, in delivering judgment, said : This was a suit of rather an unusual character, happily not frequent on the records of this Court. After stating the facts of the plaintiff's case as recited in the plaint, his lordship, reading the two letters written by Norman to the plaintiff from Suez, remarked that they were plainly an attempt on the part of the defendant Norman to blackmail the plaintiff with the object of obtaining from him large sums of money under the threat of disclosing the knowledge which the former had acquired, or pretended to have acquired while in the employ of the plaintiff. Subsequently in an interview with Mr. Carroll, of Messrs. Watson and Co., the plaintiff told him that this was an attempt to extort money from him, and that he should prosecute Norman criminally for it. After referring to the interview between the Sirdar and Mr. Carroll, his lordship remarked that the plaintiff was perfectly justified in taking proceedings which were forced upon him by the conduct of Mr. Carroll. The proceedings both against him and against Messrs. Watson and Co. were quite justifiable, and the plaintiff was entitled to the decree he asked for against them. Then, as to the proceedings against Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, his lordship said they had been instituted, because they were indicated as the persons to whom the packet was to be delivered in Bombay, and also because, on the same day, the plaintiff was shown by Ardesir Bhicajee letters which led him to draw the conclusions as stated in para. 9 of the plaint, to the effect that the prosecutions in the criminal proceedings against Norman were being settled with by Messrs. Roughton and Byrne. It was perfectly clear that, if the inferences which the plaintiff drew were well-founded, Messrs. Roughton and Byrne would be properly made parties to the suit, and to pay the costs incurred by the plaintiff. But, in his lordship's opinion, the inferences which the plaintiff drew did not necessarily arise from the circumstances. Messrs. Roughton and Byrne were no doubt the solicitors for the Nizam ; but they were also solicitors of this Court, and were at liberty, if they pleased, to take up the case of Norman and make proposals on his behalf. After further referring to the circumstances of the case, his lordship observed that the inference which the plaintiff drew was unfounded, although, under the circumstances, every allowance was to be made for the frame of mind in which he naturally was at the time. He at once applied for and obtained an injunction against all the parties to this suit in terms of the prayer of the plaint. After referring to the correspondence, his lordship held that there were no reasons, after those letters were written, for continuing Messrs. Roughton and Byrne as defendants in the suit. If the plaintiff still believed he was justified in proceeding against them, he did so at his own risk ; for if the statement of Mr. Roughton in the letter was to be credited, he ought to have been at once dismissed from the suit. Mr. Roughton had given his evidence in the box ; and the Court had no proof of the allegations made in para. 9 of the plaint, so that the inference the plaintiff drew was entirely erroneous ; and it also appeared as a matter of fact that Messrs. Roughton and Byrne were not aware of the existence of the packet, which was in the hands of Messrs. Watson and Co. until the proceedings in connection with the rule for an injunction had been taken. After he was informed that his inference was erroneous, the plaintiff elected to proceed with his suit with that he had failed to establish the charges he had made ; and therefore, in his lordship's opinion, there was no reason why he should not pay the costs of this suit. With regard to Mr. Roughton's conduct in sending the letters to the Nizam, his Lordship remarked that he received the letters in the course of business, and was quite justified in showing them to his clients. His lordship did not see that Mr. Roughton could have taken any other course. His lordship said he had been asked, but declined to speculate on the nature of the contents of the letters. Mr. Roughton, he presumed, acting under instructions from the Nizam, had consented to his lordship looking at the letters, which he declined to read without the concurrence of the plaintiff's counsel. His lordship said he could not speculate against the conduct of a solicitor of the Court, and he felt confident from the character of Messrs. Roughton and Byrne that they would not have sent forward any letters which should not have been forwarded. It was the duty of the plaintiff's counsel to have pressed upon the Court to look at the letters ; but that course had not been taken. For these reasons, his lordship was of opinion that the conduct of Norman entitled the plaintiff to his costs. His lordship then passed a decree against Norman in terms of para a, of the prayer of the plaint, and against the other defendants in terms of para. b of the prayer of their plaint, as above set forth ; ordering that the packet should be retained in court, Norman to pay the plaintiff's costs ; the plaintiff to pay Messrs. Roughton and Byrne's costs ; and the other defendants to pay their own costs.

PARSEE CHIEF MATRIMONIAL COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Birdwood presided at a sitting of the Court on Saturday, when the case of Bhicaji Sorabjee Dalal against his wife Perozbai was heard before his lordships and delegates. The petitioner appeared in person ; but there was no appearance for the respondent. The suit was brought for a dissolution of marriage with the respondent on the ground of adultery. The delegates who assisted his lordship in the trial were :—Messrs. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee, C.I.E., Heerjeebhoy Ardeshir Dadysheth, Naorojee Jehangir Gamadia, K. R. Cama, Framjee Dinshah Petit, Byramjee Dadabhoy Registrar, Eduljee Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy, Shapoorjee Manekjee Vachadarashah Rastamji Callianwalla, Dhanjeebhoy Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy, and Perozeshah Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy.

The petitioner, in his plaint, stated that he was married to the respondent, Perozebai, on the 14th August, 1886. After the marriage he lived with her for about five months. He had been separated from her for the last four years, and had had no access whatever to her at any time during the period. He was nevertheless informed that the respondent was now with child by some persons unknown to him. He alleged that on several occasions, and during the month of January, February, March, and April, the respondent misconducted herself, and he was now given to understand that at various times during the last year or more she visited different questionable places in Bombay. The petitioner averred that there was no collusion or connivance whatever between him and the respondent in respect of the suit. And he prayed that a decree be passed dissolving the marriage.

The petitioner gave evidence corroborating the statements made in the petition. One witness was examined on his behalf ; and then his lordship summed up the evidence. The delegates retired, and in a short time decided all the issues in favour of the petitioner. His lordship accordingly passed a decree nisi dissolving the marriage.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 9.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice TELANG.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Undefended New Long Causes.

699-90—Khundoroo M—Tricumdas Mooljee vs Rutubai.
8-91—Ardesir, H and D—Abdoolabhoy Abdoolrehman vs L. Rivett-Carnac.
10-91—Nanabai H—Bai Heeravahu and others vs Hajee Hassum Cassum.
13-91—In person—A pauper—Ramawtar Shivtul vs Mirlebai Bhowanidin.

Postponed Long Causes.

633-90—Payne, G and S—Shivjee Dhurmajee vs Limjeebai and others—Chalk, W and S, and T and D, &c.—Part heard.
159-88—Payne, G and S—Shaik Abdool Aziz bin Mazi vs Jamadar Goolab bin Nassur—Crawford, B and B.
332-90—Tyabji and D—Tarachundas Luckmidas vs Girdharsing Nugdram—Macfarlane, E and H.
600-90—In person—A pauper—Lakhbin Laxuman Tale vs Venkappa Morarji Ghodker and others—In person.
403-89—Shamrao, P—Mayabhai Premabhai and another vs Lukhmidas Khimji—Little, S P and N.

Defended New Long Causes.

704-90—Jefferson, B, D and K—Vithaldas Ghellabhai vs Rallabhai and others—Macfarlane, E, and H.
709-90—Conroy and H—Ballantine vs Esoofally Heptoola—Payne, G and S.
710-90—Conroy and H—H Ballantine vs Jehangir Cursetjee Cowasjee—T A Bland.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

For hearing.

F A Little for Government—In the matter of the Land Acquisition Act X of 1870 and in the matter of Government and Balkrishna Bapooji and others—Chalmers Conroy and B, J C C, W & G, and H S Dikshit for claimants.

Postponed Long Causes.

153-89—Payne, G and S—Jaitha Bhima and others vs Kamate Savana Sayboo—M H Khan—Part heard.
325-90—Payne, G and S—Jaitha Bhima and others vs Kamate Savana Sayboo—M H Khan—Part heard.
571-90—T A Bland—Mariambai and another vs Esmail Hussonjee and others—Tyabjee and D and in person.
572-90—T A Bland—Mariambai and another vs Esmail Hussonjee and others—Tyabjee and D and in person.
220-90—Crawford, B B and H—Nanjoo Hossa vs Soonderdas Dossa and others—Conroy and B.
331-90—Jefferson, B D and K—Bai Ganga vs Hurjeowan Vussonjee—Little, S P and N.
430-90—B Gairul—Goolabbai vs Narsingdas Ramnarayen and others—Pestonjee and R, and J S D and K.
599-90—Khunderao M—Jairam Boga and others vs Adunjee Peerbai—Conroy and B.

IT is satisfactory to know, writes the Lahore paper, that there is no chance of any money being hastily allocated for or spent upon the Simla water-works schemes. There are, as the reader will remember, two if not three projects for securing to Simla an adequate supply of water, and none of them is quite free from serious objection. One of the first things the newly-organized municipal administration will take in hand will, we suppose, be the striking out of some plan for improving the supply permanently, efficiently, and economically. The winter snow falls will probably have some effect upon the supply for the on-coming hot weather, but that they will have been an assurance against scarcity this year is too much to hope for, because the arrangements for storing water are notoriously defective.

EMPRESS HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

SIR RAYMOND WEST ON FEMALE EDUCATION.

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SALE OF valuable and handsome household furniture of artistic design, pictures, books, China ornaments, rich lamps, handsome porcelain ware, glassware, silver and plated ware, &c.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 9th inst., at 1-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the Ridge, Malabar Hill, the whole of the valuable household furniture of William MacDonald, Esquire, consisting of inlaid cabinets with mirrors, tall what-not, large mirror with brackets, octagonal inlaid table, tables with velvet tops, tall brass lamps, reclining chair, by Wimbridge, lounges, sofas, lady's writing table, Japanese screen, dining, centre-square and folding tables, easy-armed-gilt and velvet covered chairs, side-board (Ratnagerry), book case, lamps, flower stand, pictures, books, best plated and Cutch-work silver ware, handsome porcelain ware, rich glassware, shield, Berlin pottery-work, cupboards, large double bed, chests of drawers, dressing tables, washing stands, tubs, cane matting, China matting, carpet mats, garden pots, with sundries, &c. Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, March 9, 1891.

BOMANJI DOSSABHOY.

AUCTION SALE OF TWO VALUABLE DWELLING HOUSES AT MODY BAY, PORT TRUST IMPERIAL ESTATE.

MR. BOMANJI DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 4 and 5 o'clock p.m., on the premises, by order of Bai Bachoobai, widow of Bomanjee Cowasjee Tuback, on account and risk of Thacker Canjee Jaitha, under a power of sale contained in her mortgaged deed, bearing date the 1st day of June 1887.

LOT No. I.

On WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 4 o'clock p.m., on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land, together with the messuage standing thereon, situate on the Mody Bay Port Trust Imperial Estate in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Fort, containing by admeasurement 225 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows: That is to say, on or towards the north by a sweepers' passage and beyond thereto by the property of Morar Poonja, on or towards the south by the Carwar street, on or towards the east by the Frere road, and on or towards the west by a passage, common to the said premises, and Lot No. 2, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 8480, and Municipal assessment under No

LOT No. II.

Also on the same day at 5 o'clock p.m. on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land, together with the messuage standing thereon, situate on the Mody Bay Port Trust Imperial Estate in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Fort, containing by admeasurement 236 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows: That is to say, on or towards the east by the said passage, common to Lot No. 1, and the present lot, on or towards the west by a sweepers' passage, and beyond thereto by the property of Morar Poonja, and on or towards the south by the Carwar street, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue, under No. 8480 and Municipal Assessment under No.

The mortgagee has formed the rents to a contractor, who pays for the premises comprised in lot No. 1, a monthly rent of Rs. 130, and for the premises comprised in lot No. 2, a monthly rent of Rs. 105, the actual to the contractor being much larger.

The premises will be put up at the time of sale either in one lot or in two according to the convenience of the bidders present at the sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply at the office of Mr. Jamsedjee Cursedjee Cama, Solicitor for the Vendors, or to the undersigned auctioneer, No. 20, National Bank's Building.

BOMANJI DOSSABHOY.

Bombay, March 9, 1891. Auctioneer.

AUCTION sale of two VERY VALUABLE landed property and dwelling house at Pallaw Road, or Breach Candy Road, near Girgaum.

Mr. BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 23rd, and TUESDAY, the 24th instant at 4 o'clock P.M., on the premises, by order of Dadoobhoy Ebrahim, Esq., on account and risk of Venayek Ramchundra Luxumanjee, Luxuman Venayek, Soonderrao Venayek, Ramrao Venayek, and Anundrao Venayek, under a power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage Bond, dated 13th day of December 1885.

LOT No. I.

On MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 4 o'clock P.M., on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being on the Pallaw Road in the sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1274 1-9 square yards registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 26, and 255, and which said messuage is assessed under No. 763, and bounded on the East by the cart of the late Vishwanath Vesbjee Zaoba, on the West by the Breach Candy Road, on the North by the property of the said Vinayek Ramchunder Luxumonjee, firstly hereinbefore described, and on the South by the property of the late Ambajee Shewjee, and which said premises were formerly, and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Vinayek Ramchundor Luxumonjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply at the Office of Messrs. Thackurdass Dharamsey and Cama, Solicitors for the Vendors, or to the undersigned auctioneer No. 20, National Bank's Building.

BOMANJI DOSSABHOY.

Bombay, March 9, 1891. Auctioneer.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION OF AUSTRALIAN HORSES

Imported by Messrs. WAREN TULLOCK & Co. From Australia

On WEDNESDAY, the 11th March, 1891, AT 3-30 p.m.

At Colaba, opposite the Tramway Stables.

30 HORSES WILL BE SOLD at AUCTION to the highest bidder on the above date.

A rare chance to secure first class horses at a cheap rate.

Particulars of the horses will be given to-morrow.

Purchaser will see the horses ridden and driven at the time of sale.

GRAND AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE.

On SATURDAY, the 14th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Church Gate Street, the remaining surplus stock-in-trade of Messrs. Jemsedjee Nowrojee and Co., Cabinet makers, changing residence, consisting of teakwood and blackwood substantial made dining, drawing, and bed-room furniture of the latest design, and best workmanship, magnificent cabinets and almyrahs, library bookcases, real satinwood vases, marble-pillars, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF HORSES.

If not previously disposed of the following Horses, the property of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, will be SOLD by AUCTION by Messrs. BENNETT and Co., at Oomar Jamal's Stable, Byculla, on FRIDAY, 13th instant, at 3 p.m.:—

1.—Rosidar, b a g; 16-3, 7 years. Wheeler in No. 1 Team.
2.—Rufus, b a g; 16-2½, 7 years. " "
3.—Rob Roy, b a g; 16-0, 10 years. } Leaders in No. 1 Team.
4.—Rebecca, b a m; 16-0, 10 years. }
5.—Raja, br a g; 16-0, aged, Leader in No. II Team, and driven as a pair to No. 4.
6.—Halma, r a m; 14-3, 6 years, magnificent jumper, very temperate, and carries a lady.

The team has been constantly driven together, both with postilions and four-in-hand and all in hard working order.

Nos. 4 and 5 are good hacks.

The horses can be seen any morning at Government House, Malabar Point, and price and further particulars can be obtained from Messrs. Ludha Ebraim & Co., Belasis Road.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, March 9, 1891.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at, their rooms:—

15 bales grey shirtings.
5 " " dhoties.
5 cases prints.
4 " " saroes.
5 " " white shirtings.
8 casks Field's blank writing ink in large and small bottle
1 flour mill by Nicholson and Sons.

On account of the concerned:—

70 cases, each 4 doz tins, boiled rabbit.
5 octaves whisky.
250 Victoria Kettles.

A quantity of household furniture, consisting of a writing table, with 8 drawers pier and dressing tables, chest of drawers, single cot, cloths and gown presses, banjo, ladies saddles with bridles, military saddle, &c.

1 single barrel express rifle by Fraser.

By order of Ananda Seewa, and on account and at the risk of Sucoodina Mahomed Aloo:—

A quantity of goods consisting of brocades, velvet, gilt and steel albert chains, pencil cases, buttons, stereoscope, views, key rings, &c.

AT P. M.

1 handsome strong-built landau.
1 strong and serviceable double-seated brougham.
1 strong second-hand office-shigram.
1 second hand victoria
1 safety bicycle, "The Progress."
1 tricycle.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 43, Upper Colaba, opposite the Observatory, the valuable and handsome F. P. blackwood and teakwood household furniture, glassware, fancy table ornaments, and flowerases, K. O table and hanging lamps, pictures, carpets, a strong and light pony cart with bay pony and harness, garden plants, &c., the property of Mr. A. Lawson.

The property is on view.

SALE OF PEARLS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 11th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on account and at the risk of the concerned.

2 rows 97 pearls 125 carats.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF WASTE.

On THURSDAY next, the 12th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Scorles Mohollu, outside the Fort, by order and in the godown of Hormusjy Soolemanjee and on account and at the risk of Sha Rungildas Bhoosandas and Co.

About 250 cwts. reeling waste, No. 20.
About 150 cwts cop bottom.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN MATHARPAKHADY AT MAZAGON.

On SATURDAY, the 28th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee Mr. Bomanjee Nusserwanjee Vakeel and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Govind Ramjee, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 22nd day of October 1887, the following property, viz:—

All that piece of Fazendaree ground, together with the messuage and dwelling house standing thereon, situate in Matharpakhady in Mazagon, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 300 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 118 and by the Jaundar in his book under No. 100, and bounded on the east by the property of Merwanjee Framjee, on the west by the property of the said Govind Ramjee, on the north by the property of the said Merwanjee Framjee, and on the south by the public road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, March 2, 1891.

THE WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURES.

THE FOURTH of a SERIES of Six Lectures, being the Wilson Philological Lectures for the year 1890-91, will be delivered in the University Lecture Room (Library Building) on Tuesday, the 10th March 1891 (TO-MORROW), at 5-15 p.m.

Subject—"Sophocles."
Lecturer—M. MacMillan, B.A.

The Lecture is open to the Public.

By Order,
D. MACDONALD, M.D., B.Sc., C.M.,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 9th March, 1891.

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES

BY J. K. STARLEY & Co.,

OF COVENTRY.

A NEW SUPPLY of the above Machines has just been unpacked by

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., LD.,

SOLE AGENTS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

For Strength, Elegance, and Lightness they are Unrivalled.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO INTENDING BUYERS ONLY.

REAL IVORY HANDLED CUTLERY.

GUARANTEED PURE STEEL. Of the very Best Quality, with through Tang. Table and Dessert KNIVES and CARVERS. A small supply just received by

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld.,

House Furnishers and Billiard Table Makers, 6, Marine Street.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business of pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 3, King William-street, Charing Cross" engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND.

AGENTS WANTED.

JUST PUBLISHED.

MACLEAN'S

GUIDE TO BOMBAY

AND

BOMBAY DIRECTORY

FOR

1891.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1891, contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The DIRECTORY has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

Hungarian Aperient Water.

"DIAMOND MARK."

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT.

"SPEEDY, SURE, and GENTLE."

USES.

1. *As a prompt, certain, and gentle laxative.*
2. *To prevent and relieve headache and bilious congestion.*
3. *For the prevention and cure of habitual costiveness and of hæmorrhoids.*
4. *For the arrest of obesity and fatty degenerations.*
5. *Against the excessive formation of uric acid (in gout, gravel, and stone).*
6. *To cure the constipation of pregnancy and the costiveness of infants.*
7. *In chronic diseases of the chest, heart, and abdominal organs.*
8. *To avert and relieve brain congestions and their consequences.*
9. *To remedy disturbance from errors or excesses in diet.*
10. *In chronic diseases of women, and ovarian and uterine disorders.*
11. *In the ordinary treatment of mental disorder and its accompanying constipation.*

Ordinary Dose, a Wineglassful before Breakfast.

SOLE EXPORTERS:

THE APOLLINARIS COMPANY, LIMITED,

19 Regent Street, London, England.

OF ALL DRUGGISTS AND MINERAL WATER DEALERS

DEMAND THE "DIAMOND MARK."

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,

DENTAL SURGEON.

18 YEARS IN PRACTICE.

No. 19, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY,

OPPOSITE TO CURRENCY BANK.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 12th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.

4 bales grey shirtings.
2 " oxford shirtings.
7 " grey dhoties.
1 case khaloo dress brocade.
2 cases coloured sust cloth.

AUCTION SALE OF COMMISSARIAT STORES.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 9th inst., at 1 p.m. Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will, under instructions from the Chief Commissariat Officer sell by Public Auction, at the Commissariat Stores, Town Barracks.

Unserviceable stores returned by corps, &c.
2 condemned bullocks.

AUCTION SALE OF FRAGRANT PERFUMERY, &c., by the well-known makers Napoleon Price & Co., and Price and Co. of London.

On THURSDAY, the 12th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, the invoices of the well-known makers, Napoleon Price & Co. and Price and Co., just landed, the same consisting of coal tar soap, carbolic soap, transparent glycerine soap, damask, white and moss rose, spinarosa, gioriola, lavendar water, lime juice, and glycerine, shaving sticks, shaving cakes, golden oil, macassar oil, &c., &c.,

And the Price Company's assorted perfumes in gilt cut stoppered bottles, lavendar water, marrow oil, codliver oil, smelling salt, tooth brushes, tooth powder, &c., &c.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, March 2, 1891.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MARCH 7.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Kirby Hall s—6 cases soap, H Sheriar; 30 drums turpentine, H Keekabhoy; 10 casks lubricating oil, Macbeth Bros and Co; 38 drums mineral oil, N P Nathan's Sons; 40 barrels lubricating oil, the Vaccum Oil Co; 30 case stout, Eduljee Bazonjee.

Lycia s—50 barrels disinfecting powder, A Habutbhoy; 500 boxes bar soap, A Shaik Adum.

FROM LONDON.

Oriental s—4 cases claret and 13 cases whisky, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Clyde s—6 cases medecine, F S Madon and Co; 10 cases whisky, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Kaisor-i-Hind s—115 cases brandy, Eduljee Bazonjee.

FROM ANTWERP.

Clan Macdonald s—30 cases brandy, Maneckjee Dadabhoy.

FROM HAMBURG.

Gutenfels s—1 qr cask rectified spirit, Pestonjee & Co.

Rheinfels s—1 pipe port-wine, S B Fraser and Sons.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Siam s—2 cases watches, Droz and Co.

Kirby Hall s—175 cases brandy, N Ardaseor and Sons; 575 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM GUTTENBERG.

Ebro s—116 cases matches, A Shaik Adum; and 25 cases matches, A Ebrahim.

FROM NEW YORK.

Kirby Hall s—20 cases clocks, C Nanjee.

Paul Revere s—5,000 cases kerosine oil, V Ebram and Co.

FROM HULL.

Ebro s—4 cases oilmen-stores, T Boodabhoy; 130 drums linseed oil, N Surufally and Co; 25 cases matches, E Dawoodbhoy; 100 cases matches, Byramjee Shapoorjee; 200 cases matches, S A S Dawood; 529 cases matches, Lyons and Co; 160 cases matches, A Shaik Adum; and 55 hogsheads beer, Lyon and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Singapore s—4 cases saffron, 1 qr. cask claret, Volkart Brothers; 19 cases saffron, K Ludha; 10 cases brandy, Souza and Fernandes; 50 cases liqueur and 25 cases still wine, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; and 6 cases provision, &c., Morenas and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Singapore s—6,921 marble flooring slabs, M Moolchund and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—11 cases silvered sheet glass, S Esajee; 4 cases brushes, N Surufally and Co; 2 cases cutlery, H H Currim; 1 hogshead rectified spirit, Maneckjee Pestonjee; 2 casks spirits, of wine, Treacher and Co.

Imperator s—7 cases musical instruments, M Joosub.

FROM BATOUM.

Birchfield s—10,000 cases kerosine oil, Sir Tharia Topen.

Frieda s—1,030 cases kerosine oil, Ludhabhoy Chuttoo.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 7.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Kirby Hall s—1,100 cwt wheat, N Purshotumdas; 997 cwt myrabollams, S. Ramjee: 34 bales silk-fly, David Sassoon and Co; 200 bales cotton, John Fachiri; 44 bales wool, B Sajun; 28 bales wool, C H B Forbes and Co; 21 bales wool, and 71 bales goat-hair, S Molooobhoy and Co; 20 bales wool, Framjee Sands and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Labourdonnais s—50 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Wennington Hall s—200 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 8,000 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 2,000 cwt linseed and 4,002 cwt groundnuts, and 1,000 cwt poppy seed, F. L. Batlibai and Co; 100 bales cotton, and 1,300 cwt groundnuts, A Blaschock and Co.

Lansdowne Tower s—4,018 cwt rapeseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Emir s—2,000 cwt linseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

Licia s—50 bales hemp, J. Harjiwandas; 4,002 cwt linseed, Finlay, Muir and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Singapore s—50 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Windsor s—190 bales cotton, Tod Durant and Co; 3,400 cwt gingellyseed, and 852 cwt wheat, A Blaschock and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Acworth s—150 bales cotton, and 800 cwt myrabollams, Volkart Brothers; 999 cwt groundnuts, E.D Sassoon and Co.,

FOR HONGKONG.

Bisagno s—170 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Ebram; 80 bales cotton, and 21 bales twist, P. F. Talati; 300 cwt cloves and 350 cwt raisins, M. Motha and Co.

KARACHI EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

(From 28th February to the 7th March.)

EXPORTS.

S s Kapurthala, (Bombay)—1,625 cwt rapeseed, &c, 1,445 cwt wheat, 27 cwt cotton unpressed, and 80 cwt wool unpressed.

S s Pemba, (Bombay)—41 bales cotton, 110 cwt cotton unpressed, and 123 cwt wool unpressed.

S s Clio, (Hull)—7,478 cwt wheat, 6,403 cwt jowarch, and 611 cwt rice.

S s Aislaby, (Antwerp)—1,505 bales cotton, 18,697 cwt gingellyseed, 48,000 cwt wheat, and 8,000 cwt jowaree.

S s Carl Bahtkens, (Dundee)—45,000 cwts bones.

IMPORTS.

S s Peveril, (Liverpool)—300 packages prints.

S s Branksome Hall, (Liverpool)—460 packages white goods.

S s Rozario, (Hull via Bombay)—4,500 lbs grey yarns.

S s Carl Rathkens, (Newport)—300 tons coals.

S s Locksley Hall, (Liverpool)—7,961 packages grey goods, 4,999 packages white goods, 1,236 packages prints and 2,500 lbs grey yarns.

S s Niagara, (Liverpool)—18,266 packages grey goods, 18,749 packages white goods, 5,335 packages prints, 14,000 lbs grey yarns, and 480 cwt iron bars, rod sheets, and hoops.

S. s. Dragoman, (Glasgow)—4,828 packages white goods, 14,508 packages prints, 26,000 lbs Turkey red and dyed yarns, and 60 cwt iron bar, rod, sheets, and hoops.

S. s. Kapurthala, (Bombay)—14,738 packages grey goods, 15,392 packages white goods, 5,874 packages prints, 2,800 lbs grey yarns and 1,600 lbs Turkey red and dyed yarns.

S. s. Arabia, (Bombay)—4,000 lbs grey yarns, 2 cwt iron bars, rods, sheets and hoops, and 65 cwts copper.

S. s. Karagola, (Bombay)—30,661 packages grey goods, 19,787 packages white goods, 5,148 packages prints, 800 lbs grey yarns, and 2,000 lbs Turkey red and dyed yarns.

S. s Aska, (Bombay)—755 packages grey goods and 967 packages white goods.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—MARCH 5.

Currie, Col, Bo, Poona Horse, on duty, from Sirur.

MARCH 7.

Croly, Surgeon, Bo, medical staff, on duty, from Karachi.

Thatcher, Captain, Bo, Dy A-A-Genl, for musketry, off Inspection duty, from Sind.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 7.

Currie, Col, Bo, Poona Horse, on duty, to Sirur.

Croly, Surgeon, Bo, medical staff, to join, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. ARTILLERY.

Bombay, 9th March, 1891.

1. On Saturday next the Corps will parade at 4-15 p.m. punctually at the Municipal Office and proceed to Colaba to continue the annual course of Gun Target practice. Members of both Batteries who have not received their uniform are requested to attend.

2. There will be class-firing at Coorla on Tuesday and Friday next. Train leaves the Victoria Terminus at 5-30 (local time).

3. The proficiency class will be held at Head-quarters on Wednesday and Thursday at 6 p.m. and Thursday at 7 a.m.

4. The following drills will take place for No. 2 Battery at the Nesbit Road Head-quarters:—

Tuesday and Friday 5-45 p.m.—Gun Drill.

On Thursday there will be squad drill at 5-45 p.m. under Sergt. S. W. Chart.

By Order,
(Sd.) A. K. LESLIE, Captain,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. L. H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING B. V. RIFLES.

Bombay, 9th March, 1891.

1. There will be drill at the following places until further orders:—

At the Oval—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 6-30 a.m.

St. Mary's School, Nesbit Road—Mondays and Fridays, at 5 p.m.

Queen's Statue—Mondays and Wednesdays, at 5-15 p.m.

At the rear of the Municipal Office—Mondays and Thursdays, at 4-45 p.m.

Byculla School—Mondays and Thursdays, Fridays, at 4 p.m.

Byculla Scottish School—Tuesdays and Fridays, at 4½ p.m.

Indo-British Institution—Tuesdays and Fridays, at 4 p.m.

St. Mary's School—Tuesdays, at 4-15 p.m., and Thursday s, at 7-15 a.m.

Cathedral High School—Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 4 p.m.

John Cannon School—Wednesdays and Fridays, at 4 p.m.

2. There will be Company drill for "A" Co. on Monday s, Wednesdays and Fridays. for "A" Co. on every W ednesday evening until further orders behind the Town Hall, at 5-45 p.m. "B" Co. under their own office rs at the Town Hall, on the Company are days, at 6 p.m. All members are requested to attend. Tram fare certificates will be available at Head-quarters on F the forthcoming examination at 6 p.m. Candidates for t are requested to attend. veral Orders, dated Bombay Castle, 4th March, 189 Volunteer Rifles.—Lieut. T. A. No. 131., Bombay mmission. Savage resigns his Co Volunteer Rifles.—Second Lieut. No. 135., Bombay fin.

J. Kenny to be Captainglish is transferred from "H" 7. Lieut F. W. ure be posted to B" Co. vice T. A. Co. and will in fu Savage resigned.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHES, Captain and
Adjutant, B. V. Rifles.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 7.

CONSOLS advanced ¼ per cent. in London yesterday, say to 96⅝ *ex-div*; and the market rates of discount remained at Thursday's reduced level. Indian Sterling Loan was unaltered at 108¾ ex-div. A decline of 1-16d. took place in the price of Bar Silver at 44 11-16d. per oz.; and Rupee Securities were ½ per cent. lower in Fours, and ⅜ in 4½ per cents, at £72⅜ and £76½, respectively. In New York, Silver was ½ cent lower, at 97½ cents, with Exchange on London unaltered at 4·88½ dollars; and it is wired that the U. S. Treasury bought 276,000 ounces at 98·25 to 98·35 cents. The weekly Shipments of Specie to this port are given as £180,000 in Silver, and £30,000 in Gold; and to Calcutta, £200,000 in Silver. French Rentes in Paris were unchanged at 95½. Exchange on London was a shade higher, at fcs. 25·26.

To-day's telegrams advise a recovery of 1-16d. in the value of Silver, at 44¾d. in London, and of ¼ cent in New York at 98 cents, with Exchange unaltered, and Rupee paper advanced ⅜ per cent. in Fours, at £73⅜; but was ⅛ lower in 4½ per cents, at £76. Consols and Indian Sterling Loan come unchanged. The Indian Council allotted 5 lakhs of extra Bills on Bombay, at 1s. 5 7-32d. and 5 lakhs of Bills and the same amount of Wire Transfers on Calcutta, at 1s. 5 3-16d. for the former, and 1s. 5 7-32d. for the latter. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India remains at 1s. 5 15-16d. Paris quotations make Rentes ¼ per cent. lower, at 95⅛; and Exchange on London a centime higher, at fcs. 25·27.

In the General Produce Markets, Bombay Linseed was unaltered yesterday, at 43s. 6d. and 43s. per quarter on the spot and to arrive, respectively, ex-quay. Wheat was firm at an advance of ¼d. per cental in No. 1 Soft White on the spot in Liverpool, at 7s. 9d; White Delhi being unchanged in value, at 7s. 5½d. per cental. The total Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was 1,680,000 quarters, showing an increase of 30,000 quarters on the previous Friday's estimate. To-day, the Wheat market has been strong, and a further advance of ¼d. in No. 1 spot Soft White on Liverpool has been established, at 7s. 9½d. per cental, ex-quay.

Cotton in Liverpool closed quiet last evening, and Surats steady, the day's sales having aggregated 8,000 bales, inclusive of 1,000 Surats, The price of Mid.-American was unchanged at 4 13-16d., and Arrivals were the same as on Thursday, in all positions the extreme quotations being 4 47-64d. for March deliveries, and 4 61-64d. for July-August; but in East Indian Cotton we note a decline of 1-16d. per lb. in Bengals and Coconadas, and of ¼d. in Tinnevellys. The day's Imports were 15,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet, with rather more enquiry, and a less depressed feeling. This afternoon, the Liverpool market closed dull, both generally and for East Indian Cotton, the sales having been only 5,000 bales, of which 500 were Surats. Spot prices come unaltered; but American Arrivals are 1-64d. lower, in all positions. The day's Imports have amounted to 14,000 bales. The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

The weekly statistics wired by Reuter show the total sales of Cotton in Liverpool to have been 5,000 bales less than in the previous week, at 47,000 bales; while the amount forwarded to consumers was greater to the same extent, at 75,000 bales. The Imports were 12,000 bales more, at 123,000 bales. The total stock had become heavier by 40,000 bales, and showed yesterday an increase of 94,000 bales, compared with the stock held at the same time last year, and of 389,000 bales as against the figures for 1889. The total Visible Supply had increased during the week by 30,000 bales; and of East Indian Cotton there were 15,000 bales in sight; the comparative figures which we give below continuing to show a large increase both as against last season and the one before. A further decline of 1-16d. per lb. took place in the price of Mid.-American during the week, and Arrivals receded to about the same extent, the spot price in Liverpool showing yesterday an advance of 1d. in the rate at the same time last year and of ⅞d. per lb. on that ruling in 1889.

In New York, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands was unchanged yesterday, at 8⅞ cents; but June Futures were 8 points lower, at 8·74 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 22,000 bales, making again a much heavier week than in either of the two preceding years, the increase in Arrivals being now 494,000 bales compared with 1890, and 911,000 bales as against 1889. The quantity in sight yesterday was 7,480,000 bales, compared with 7,360,000 bales visible a week ago. An advance of one point in June Futures at 8·75 cents is the only change wired from New York to-day. The Receipts of the Ports are given at 14,000 bales, going against 6,000 bales on the corresponding day last year, and 14,000 bales the year before.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparison with the two previous seasons:—

	1890.	1889.
Week's receipts	118,000	87,000
" export to U. Kingdom	78,000	89,000
" " Continent	45,000	22,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept. 90	5,510,000	4,981,000
" exports to U. K. do.	2,387,000	2,120,000
" " to Continent do.	1,783,000	1,515,000
" Stock in the Ports	694,000	720,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on 6th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1891.	1890.	1889.
Total supply of all kinds	3,590,000	2,264,000	2,721,000
" " Surats	513,000	494,000	447,000

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

Stock in Liverpool	1,150,000	1,056,010	761,120
" London	18,000	15,000	7,000
American afloat	230,000	132,000	127,000
East Indian "	20,000	61,000	35,000
Total	1,418,000	1,264,010	930,120
Price of Mid.-Americans	4 13-16d.	5 1-16d.	5 11-16d.
" Good Dhollera	3 15-16d.	4 11-16d.	4 13-16d.
Difference	1d.	⅞d.	⅞d.

There has been a decidedly dull feeling in our local market for the staple to-day, and prices may be called Re. 1 per candy lower, all round. Only a small business has transpired, the Mills having taken 1,200 bales, of which 500 were Khangaum, at Rs. 172-4; and 500 Broach, at Rs. 206-7; with 100 bales each of Barsee and Veerungaum Ginned, for export sum up at Rs. 182; while the purchases, at Rs. 158; and 800 bales, say 200 ready Beng 188; and 400 Broach, 200 Karanja Ginned, at Rs. 201½ to Rs. 208 per candy for March delivery, at Rs.

WHEAT and SEEDS have also been taken to a small extent for export to-day; but the tone of both markets may be called steady, and no quotable change in prices has taken place in any description. The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

	14,592 bales.
Cotton	21,935 cwt.
Wheat	34,697 "
Linseed	4,103 "
Rapeseed	10,828 "
Gingelly	6,369 "
Groundnuts	2,906 "
Castorseed	nil.

FREIGHTS are firm. The Lansdowne Tower (s) is fixed at 25s. per ton.; and re-lets have been taken for Dunkirk and Antwerp, at 24s. 6d. has been done for Liverpool, at 23s. 9d. Business has been done for Liverpool, at 23s. 9d. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened steady at last evening's rates, firm at an advance of 1-16d. thereon. and closed steady. business has been passing to-day, and Little fresh Bank took most of the ready and March, though one Bills offering, at 1s. 5¾d. for three Merchants' sight Credits, there was little inclination to months' s this rate beyond to-day's mail. Forward buy at Demand was quoted at closing at 1s. 5¾d. Bank delivery, and Telegraphic at 1s. 5 3-16d. for for Mail transfer; ready rates being as follows:—

April Bills on Demand	1s. 5 2-16d. per rupee.
Banks' Telegraphic	1s. 5¼d. "
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 5 5-16d. "
Credits do.	1s. 5 7-16d. "
Cr ances do.	1·83¾ "

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—This market has been quiet to-day, little having been done either for Money or Account. Yesterday's final rates, however, have been maintained, and at closing the tone was firm at 103½ for Fours for cash; 103 5-16 to ¼ for the April settlement; and 103 for the May account. 107½ is still the nominal rate for 4½ per cents.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

MARCH 8.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 8th March, 1891.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	7	9	15 p.m.	13	58
Teheran	8	1	18 p.m.	...	21
Suez	8	1 p.m.		1	39

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending on 8 p.m. on 8th March, 1891.

| | Maximum Time. H.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

SEPARATE LEGISLATURES.

LONDON, MARCH 7.

A resolution brought forward in the House of Commons last night, by Mr. Gavin Brown Clark, Gladstonian Liberal Member for Caithness, in favour of separate legislatures for England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, collapsed on the House being counted.

A BANKER SHOOTING HIMSELF.

Mr. Robert Antrobus, junior partner in the firm of Coutts and Co., the bankers, committed suicide yesterday, by shooting himself with a revolver.

GENERAL BOOTH.

"General" Booth, the head of the Salvation Army, is confined to his bed with a serious chill.

SILVER PURCHASES.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 6.

The Treasury to-day purchased 276,000 ounces of silver, at prices ranging from 98·25 to 98·35.

CHANGES AT ZANZIBAR.

LONDON, MARCH 8.

Mr. Gerald Portal has been appointed to succeed Sir Euan Smith as British Agent and Consul-General at Zanzibar.

DEPRESSION ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

The London stock exchange is depressed, owing to forced sales on provincial account.

NOMINATION OF SIR CHARLES DILKE.

The Liberals of the Forest of Dean constituency have nominated Sir Charles Dilke as their candidate at the next election.

COLLIERY STRIKE.

The miners of all the Earl of Londonderry's Collieries have struck work as a protest against the Silksworth evictions. Six thousand men are therefore now out on strike.

INQUEST ON MR. ANTROBUS.

At the coroner's inquest on the body of Mr. Antrobus the jury returned a verdict that the deceased met his death by accidentally shooting himself.

THE BOMBAY MAILS.

The Bombay mails of the 21st ultimo arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

THE SOUDAN FORCE.

CAIRO, MARCH 7.

The Soudan force lately operating against Tokar has been dispersed.

A garrison of fifteen hundred men will remain at Afafite, with a detachment at El Teb Fort and Trinkitat. The whole will be designated the Tokar Sub-district, and will be under the command of Major S. W. Hackett Pain.

A civil government has been formed under a native Governor.

THE ARGENTINE CRISIS.

LONDON, MARCH 8.

The financial panic in the Argentine Republic is over, and a popular loan is being arranged to assist the Government.

Business will be resumed to-morrow.

THE VICEROY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 6.

Lady Lansdowne leaves Calcutta on the 12th instant for Lucknow, whence she proceeds to Naini Tal, and awaits the arrival of the Viceroy.

The Viceroy leaves Calcutta on the 24th inst. After a short stay at Allahabad, his Excellency proceeds with Sir Auckland Colvin to Bareilly and opens the extension of the Philibit Railway, and afterwards proceeds to Naini Tal for a tour through Kumaon, journeying to Simla over those hills.

CASUALTIES IN THE RIVER.

The steamers Pentakota and Wingsang, while proceeding down the river, both took ground on the same sands, but fortunately floated off at high water, without very serious damage.

THE POPULATION OF CALCUTTA.

Roughly calculated the population of Calcutta, according to recent census, is 7,50,000.

THE CAWNPORE VOLUNTEERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 7.

The Viceroy has sanctioned the separation of the Cawnpore Volunteers from the Light Horse Rifles and the Reserves from the Third Administration Battalion N.-W. P. Volunteers, and their formation into a fifth battalion. The detachments of Allahabad Volunteers, Bands, and Fategarh will be transferred to the new corps.

REGIMENTAL DEPOTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MARCH 8.

The depot of the 8th Bombay Infantry, will be moved from Surat on the 10th instant, and will be established at Ahmednuggar on the 12th instant. The depot of the 13th Regiment will be moved from Surat on the 9th instant, and will be established at Poona, on the 10th instant.

THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE.

The Maharajah of Mysore leaves here for his capital on Wednesday..

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 6.

Mr. Charles Hill, Public Prosecutor, Allahabad High Court, is appointed to officiate as Judge of the Calcutta High Court, during the absence of Mr. Justice Norris.

The services of Surgeon D. M. Davidson have been placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department.

Colonel T. Holdich, Survey of India, and Mr. K. L. Griesbach, Superintendent, Geological Survey of India, are granted six and three months' leave, respectively.

Mr. B. Ribbentrop has resumed charge of the Inspector-Generalship of Forests.

Mr. G. H. Hart has been appointed Assistant Accountant-General, Bombay.

The Services of Surgeon-Major Comins, Protector of Emigrants, Calcutta, and lately member of the Passenger Ships' Commission, have been placed at the disposal of the Revenue and Agricultural Department.

THE COOLIE QUESTION.

Dr. Comins proceeds on tour to ports to which Indian coolies emigrate to report upon the condition of Indian coolies abroad.

THE ZHOB VALLEY EXPEDITION.

The *Gazette* publishes Sir George White's despatches relating to the operations of the Zhob Field Force in October and November.

NATIVE CAVALRY.

With a view to improve the position of the Native Cavalry in the Bengal and Bombay Presidencies the Secretary of State has sanctioned a considerable alteration in the pay and allowances of sowars and non-commissioned officers.

GENERAL SANDFORD'S POST.

The appointment of General Sandford as Director of Military Works is extended for two years.

THE THOMASON COLLEGE.

Colonel F. Brown, N.-W. Provinces, is appointed Principal of the Thomason Engineering College at Roorkee, Major R. Pulford, gaining a step by the vacancy.

MR. HARE ARRESTED AGAIN FOR VIOLENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MARCH. 7.

The leniency shown to Mr. Hare by the magistrate a few days since appears to have encouraged him to greater violence. He forced his way into Mr. Moylan's house last night, seriously alarming the inmates. To-day he several times visited Mr. Hannay's office armed, it was said, with a revolver. Fortunately Mr. Hannay was out. He met Mr. Hannay and Mr. Moylan in the street and attempted to assault the former, but was prevented and arrested. He was remanded without bail till Monday. Several violent scenes took place near the court between Hare and the police.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 7.

Mr. C. H. Hill is gazetted to officiate for Mr. Justice Norris, Calcutta High Court.

Colonel Browne, V.C., officiates as Principal of the Roorkee College during Colonel Brandreth's absence, on privilege leave.

Brigadier-General Sandford, Director-General of Military Works, has received two years' extension of his appointment.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 6.

Veterinary-Surgeon W. Bagger holds rank of Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon while employed with the Hazara Field Force. Captains H. F. Cadell, H. M. Prior, H. E. Passy, G. W. Fryer, and Mr. F. Barrett, all of Military Accounts Department, get a step in grade, in consequence of the death of Major R. Hawkes.

Mr. L. Warden, Indian Marine, is granted furlough for one year.

POONA, MARCH 8.

Colonel E. Carrington, Commandant, 1st Worcestershire Regiment, assumed charge of the duties of the Deputy Quarter-Master General, Bombay Army, yesterday, from Lieutenant-Colonel T. H. Lloyd, who resumed charge of office of Assistant Adjutant-General, Poona District, from Major Stopford, who has been officiating for him. The latter officer rejoins his battery at Bombay, but only for a few days, for Colonel Lloyd goes on two months' privilege leave to Ootacamund on the 17th instant, and then goes home, his term of staff employment being at an end. Major Stopford will therefore come back as Assistant Adjutant-General Poona, on the 17th instant, and will occupy that position permanently.

The following Army Order is published :—Major W. W. Smith R. Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, is granted leave to England, for six months from the 14th instant, on urgent private affairs.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 7.

Speaking at the jubilee meeting of the Free Church Mission Girls' School, H. E. the Governor said he agreed with Dr. Miller in believing that another fifty years will pass before any decided change will take place in female education in India.

THE BOMBAY EAST INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

ANDHERI, MARCH 8.

A monstrous representative meeting of about a thousand native Catholics of Bandora, Tanna, Coorla, and the whole of Salsette was held here, giving staunch adherence to the Bombay East Indian Association, and protested against the Bombay Portuguese or any other future association to be formed in their name. The meeting added on the spot about three hundred new members to the East Indian Association. The meeting was a thorough success.

DEATH OF RAO BAHADUR JUGJIVANDAS KHUSALDAS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, MARCH 8.

A large and influential meeting of almost all the leading citizens of Surat was held this evening in the Municipal Hall for the purpose of expressing their sincere regret for the melancholy death of Rao Bahadur Jugjivandas Khushaldas, who was the first non-official president of this Municipality. Resolutions were passed expressing sympathy with the members of the family. By his death the city has lost a patriot and a valued and respected servant of Government.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, MARCH 6.

The Hall Line steamer Rufford Hall arrived here this morning, and the s. s. Lockeley Hall arrived here yesterday evening.

SUEZ, MARCH 6.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Grant left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta on the evening of the 5th inst.

The Italian steamer Bormida left Hongkong for Bombay to-day, the 7th instant.

H. H. the Sultan of Zanzibar's steamer Avoca reached Zanzibar from Bombay yesterday.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 6.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Dhollerah ..... 3 15-16.

The Manchester Market has been quiet rather more enquiry, less depressed.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight.. 1s. 4 15-16d.

2½ per cent. Consols for account...	96⅛
3 per cent. French Rentes	95½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	73⅜
4½ per cent. ,, ...	76⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	106⅜
Bar Silver	44 11-16

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton.....	47,000	bales.
,, ,, ,, Surats.....	5,000	,,
,, ,, Imports of Cotton....	123,000	,,
,, ,, ,, Surats.....	nil	,,
,, ,, Stock of Cotton.....	1,150,000	,,
,, ,, ,, Surats.....	134,000	,,
,, Stock of Cotton in London..	18,000	,,

In view of the scandal which has been agitating one of the highest circles of Society, the discussions of Convocation about gambling are interesting. The Bishop of London "found it quite impossible," we see, "to say to people every time they played for small sums or made small wagers that they were committing sins. He could not see that there was anything sinful in a small wager, or in playing for very small sums of money." So "the quiet rubber" is saved!

Another curious side light on the English theory of divorce was thrown by the case heard before Mr. Justice Jeune. A young man and young woman—a boy and girl, rather—agreed by their own account to go through a sham marriage. The banns were put up and the ceremony gone through under a pseudonym, with the additional circumstance that the rites were Protestant rites and the bridegroom a Catholic. The reason for the marriage was that they wanted to live together, and did not want to have a scandal. The reason for the sham was that the boy's father was not to hear of the banns, and that the young people themselves wished to be free in the future. They lived together for some time, and then the man went off. The woman, having met "another," and also believing No. 1 to be dead, married again—a real marriage this time. No. 1 having turned out to be alive, she now seeks to have the first marriage, the sham one, nullified. No. 1, so far as he is concerned, is alike Barkis—willin'. Possibly he too has met another, if not several. The judge apparently believes the story and approves the petition—all but one fatal thing. The man lied at the first marriage; did the woman consciously lie too? If they were both humbugging at the altar, all right: if the girl at the time believed in the ceremony, then she must abide by it now, though he and she swear it was but a joke, and beg release, and have each met another fifty times over.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR AT NASSIK.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

NASSIK, MARCH 6.

His Excellency the Governor spent by no means an idle day yesterday after his arrival in Nasick, the townspeople being evidently determined to take full advantage of his first visit, while doing him all the honour they could, to acquaint him with the requirements of the town and district, and to ask for the assistance of Government. The main purpose of the Governor's present short tour was to open the Nasick tramway, and to travel as far as Chalisgaon and Dhulia for the purpose of seeing the country across which it is proposed to lead another feeder line; but his Excellency was not allowed to rest yesterday after declaring the tramway open. He was requested to visit the city, where he laid the foundation-stone of the new Civil Hospital, which bears the name of Harris after him, and where he was presented with two addresses of welcome, one from the Municipality and the other from the Mahomedan community.

OPENING OF THE NASICK TRAMWAY.

After a hot and dusty journey, his Excellency the Governor, who was accompanied by Colonel Rhodes, Military Secretary, Mr. S. W. Edgerley, Private Secretary, and Dr. Martin, arrived at Nasick about 1-30 yesterday afternoon. On the station platform, which had been very tastefully decorated under the superintendence of Mr. Parker, the station master, were assembled to meet his Excellency, Mr. W. Porteous, Collector, Mr. Baker, the District Judge, Captain Mitchell, Dr. Murphy, the Hon. Mr. Nowrojee Wadia, Messrs. A. King, H. Pendlebury, E. R. Calthrop, Maidment, Silcock, C.S., Hayward, C.S., E. O. Mawson, Johnston, Peter Harrower, R. Miller, and Trevethick. On alighting his Excellency was received by Messrs. Porteous and Baker and after the other gentlemen present were introduced, an adjournment was made to the tramway terminus. The tramway is five miles long, and the run can be made into the city in about forty minutes for the small sum of two annas. The line, which is 2 feet 5 inches guage, cost a little over a lakh of rupees to construct, although the expenditure would have been less had it not been for the delays and frequent interruptions in the course of the work. It is calculated that if an average of two hundred passengers travel over the line each day, the railway will prove a good paying concern. To-day the number of travellers far exceeded that amount, and all the cars available were fully occupied. It was expected there would be a run on the cars, but the number of travellers far exceeded expectations. But to return to the ceremony. After luncheon; which was provided in the manager's new bungalow by the Indian Railway Feeder Line Company (Limited),

Mr. E. R. Calthrop, the Secretary of the Company, addressed his Excellency, giving a history of the new line, explaining the difficulties that were met with in its construction, and finally asking him to declare the line open. He said :—

Your Excellency,—It is with very great gratification that I have the pleasure of rising to welcome, on behalf of the promoters, your Excellency and the gentlemen who have accompanied you to do us the honour of opening the Nasick Tramway. It is only one other proof, if that were needed, of the keen interest which your Excellency takes in all that concerns the development of the country, especially of its railway communications, and which we may be allowed to hope will also be extended to the development of feeder lines to the main tracks of railway. The line, Sir, which we have asked you to open is a very small one, only five miles in length; but it deserves perhaps some recognition from the fact that it is the first feeder line in this Presidency which has been constructed by private enterprise and entirely without any guarantee from Government, and also that we trust it will be the forerunner of many others. It has been a very uphill fight indeed, and if the promoters may venture to give a short account of the nature of the difficulties they have encountered, your Excellency may understand some of the reasons which tend to prevent private capital from being forthcoming for such enterprises. We do not in any way desire it to be taken that we complain of the action of Government, as it has been undoubtedly actuated by a proper and just regard for public interests. We regard the difficulties we have encountered as the necessary accompaniments of the introduction and development of a new enterprise, but we trust that the recital of our experiences may tend to show that there is real need for the facilitation of preliminary negotiations. The Company owes its origin to a careful study of the problem of railway extension in India, and its influence on trade, as presented by the evidence given before the Select Committee on East India Railway communication in 1884. As a preliminary, it may be stated briefly that, as the Secretary of State and the Government of India were united in the expression of the view, that increased taxation would be a greater evil than slow progress in railway construction, that they were unwilling to incur any extension of liability in respect of any guarantee which might involve increased taxation, and that they regarded the issue of debentures as an extension of the guarantee, it appeared to the promoters that the means of raising capital for the construction of branches and feeder lines to guaranteed railways was restricted, therefore, to the agency of private enterprise unaided by guarantee. We were led to study the subject of feeder lines by the evidence given before the Select Committee, which sat in 1884, to receive evidence and report on East India Railway communication, and in consequence, determined to endeavour to promote the construction of two feeders to the G. I. P. Railway, namely, from Nasick Road Station to Nasick city, five miles, and from Barsee Road station to Barsee town, 21 miles; and, as the former was the shorter line requiring less capital we determined to attempt that first and to tackle Barsee later. With this object we applied to the Agent for permission to become a director of a company to be formed to construct a tramway to Nasick, which was sanctioned and afterwards confirmed by the Board; and in July, 1885, we applied to the Government of Bombay for the concession, which was granted in March, 1886. Then came the critical question of the capital, which many witnesses before the Committee had declared it was impossible to raise either in England or India for such a purpose; but we formed a Company registered in India as the Indian Railways Feeder Lines Co., Ld., and raised the capital one lakh of rupees, half in India, and proceeding to England I raised the other half in London, when I also made the preliminary arrangements for every favourable contract for plant and material. On my return to India in November, 1885, the Government of Bombay was asked to give permission for the construction of the line to be proceeded with at once; but, though repeated applications were made and exchange was falling rapidly, unfortunately sanction was not accorded. In March, 1887, I took leave, and at my own private expense executed a preliminary survey and report for this feeder line, to be worked by steam to Barsee, and having been successful in raising the capital for Nasick, applied, in conjunction with my co-promoters to Government for this concession also. In July, 1887, the Government of India, acting through the Secretary of State and the Board of Directors of the G. I. P. Railway, compelled me to retire from the direction of the Company, the reason given being that of their own duties. It was not until January, 1889—three years after the capital had been banked—that permission to start work on the Nasick Tramway was finally accorded, and the contract for the plant and material could be given. The Government of Bombay had compelled us to adopt grooved rails of 35lbs. weight, when in our opinion 20lbs. full-headed rails, laid level with the surface of the road, was sufficient to meet all practical purposes, as the line was to be constructed on its extreme edge and away from the ballasted portion. This added 75 per cent. to weight of rails, and this and the fall in exchange and rise in prices, which occurred during the three years' delay, made an increase of 60 per cent. in the cost of our capital expenditure on rails, sleepers, and rolling-stock over the price at which the contracts could have been let in 1886. I may mention that the directors and promoters have not accepted one pie for all the work that has been done by them, nor for the personal expenses incurred, which now amount to large sums, since the commencement of the project in 1885 up to the present date their services and my own have been given entirely gratuitously, as we have sacrificed everything on public grounds to give this the first line in the Bombay Presidency, constructed by private enterprise without a guarantee, every chance of succeeding commercially, notwithstanding the difficulties it has had to encounter. (Applause).

His Excellency, in declaring the line open, said :—

Mr. Calthrop, and Gentlemen,—I have great pleasure in being in this city on so interesting and important an occasion as the opening of an enterprise of this kind; and I can only express the hope that this tramway may be successful. Not only that, but I trust your endeavours may be followed in other parts of the Presidency, and in other parts of India, and that they may also be successful; and I especially hope that this being the first venture of the kind, may meet with the most favourable results. It is serious from the summary Mr. Calthrop has given us of the difficulties that the company has had to overcome, that these difficulties have been to a certain extent great, and I am sure I express the sentiments of all here in congratulating the company on their energy in having eventually overcome them. I have no doubt Government has got to defend the interests of the public, as well as to regard the pockets of the promoters; and Government has been sufficiently careful of public interests, while endeavouring to assimilate these two difficulties as well as they could. I can assure you that during my term of office here I will always be glad to hear of the results of this enterprise; and I trust it may have another effect. Besides encouraging private enterprise, I hope it may have the effect of drawing the aid of capitalists in this country, because I do think there is a very considerable opening for the investment of money in this country in other directions than that of land for the enterprising millions which we have on this side of India; and if we can only encourage the immense owners of wealth to belief that investments in undertakings of this kind have a real security about them—a security as regards capital as well as interest. We should in all probability see what we have all sincerely at heart a more and more rapid extension of railway undertakings in this country. You have been good enough to say that I take an interest in the extension of railways here, and it is not unnatural considering that that railway which was opened only the other day by the Viceroy was under consideration during the time I was in the Indis Office; and I had the opportunity then of gaining some experience of the real benefits of railways in India, before I had any idea of coming to this country. Then, too, I had the opportunity of forming and expressing my opinion as to the benefits accruing from the laying down of railways in this country. Therefore, from the point of view of official experience as well as the outside interest that everyone takes in the matter, I for one have every right to be interested in the extension of railways. In conclusion, I am exceedingly obliged to you for the kind reference you have made to me, for the expression of appreciation of my presence here to-day; and I may add also on behalf of myself and others here present that we thank you, Mr. Calthrop, and our other hosts for the extreme hospitality we have met with. (Loud applause.)

THE HARRIS HOSPITAL.

About-half past four the company rode down to the city on the cars, crowds of people lining the road, and watching the procession as it passed. At the distillery a halt was made, when Mr. Cursetjee Manockjee presented his Excellency with flowers. On the site of the hospital it was found a large assembly had gathered under a spacious, gaily decorated shamiana to welcome his Excellency. The hospital is being built at the joint expense of Government, the Municipality, and the Local Board. Besides general wards it will have special accommodation for the police in the main building, and their will be bungalows adjoining for surgeons and hospital staff.

PRESENTATION OF ADDRESSES.

His Excellency having taken his seat on a dais Mr. Lullubhoy read the Municipal address as follows :—

His Excellency the Right Honourable George Robert Canning Baron Harris, G.C.I.E., Governor and President in Council

May it please your Excellency,—We, the Municipal Commissioners, on behalf of the residents of Nasick, most heartily welcome your Excellency to this our city, which, as your Excellency is aware, yields to none in point of salubrity of climate, and stands pre-eminent as a place of religious sanctity in the estimation of all devout Hindus. Its name is known throughout the length and breadth of the Indian Empire, and a constant stream of pilgrims flows in and out of it throughout the year. We congratulate ourselves upon the opportunity which the presence of your Excellency in this city has afforded us of exhibiting our sentiments of loyalty to her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, Empress of India. We heartily thank your Excellency for your evident solicitude to acquire, by personal inspection, a knowledge of the country and of the people, whom you are called upon to rule, in order that you may be the better able to understand and appreciate their feelings and wants. It emboldens us to place before your Excellency a brief statement of the most urgent of our own special needs. The structure, about to rise where we stand, the foundation-stone of which your Excellency has kindly consented to lay, and which is to bear your Excellency's honoured name, is destined to supply one of the wants which has hitherto been most felt by the city and district. Our other needs, which have yet to be met, we venture to state as follows :—(1.) A good supply of drinking water; (2) a bridge across the river Godaveri to connect us with the suburb of Panchwati and a (3); system of drainage, especially along the right bank of the river, to preserve its water from defilement. A good supply of good drinking water is a desideratum, on which we need not enlarge, but the evils arising from the want of good and sufficient water in Nasick affect, not Nasick only, but the whole of India. There are few years in which the city escapes a visitation of cholera, and pilgrims carry with them the seed of the disease all over the land. A scheme has been prepared, and the estimated cost is some four lakhs of rupees. Expenditure on this scale is quite beyond the means of the Municipality, and, therefore, it is that we respectfully look for the scheme at the hands of your Excellency's Government, the most gracious consideration. It is a matter in which we think that Government might well aid us by a liberal grant from Provincial Funds. The bridge across the Godaveri, it is estimated, will cost Rs. 1,30,000; and for a liberal contribution towards this scheme an application has already been submitted to Government, and is under their consideration. The drainage works will be costly also, and they must necessarily wait their turn. In conclusion, we again beg to thank your Excellency for your visit to Nasick, and for your readiness to meet our wish that you should lay the foundation-stone of this building; and we trust that the name which, with your Excellency's permission, we have given to it, "The Lord Harris Hospital," will serve to perpetuate your Excellency's name in this well-known Indian city for many generations to come.

Khan Bahadur Moulvi Abdul Futta next advanced and read the address of the Mahomedan community as follows :—

Nasick, 5th March 1891.

To his Excellency Lord Harris, K.C.S.I., Governor of Bombay.—We, the Mahomedan inhabitants of the ancient city of Nasick, the renowned Gulshanabad (fresh garden), beg most humbly and respectfully to approach your Excellency with this our humble address for your kind acceptance. We beg to offer our heartiest thanks to your Excellency for having given us this opportunity of paying our respects in person to the representative of her Imperial Majesty the Empress of India, our beloved Kaiser-i-Hind, and we consider it a very auspicious and fortunate circumstance that a ruler so wise, beneficent, and merciful, as your Excellency is generally known to be, has been so very kind and considerate as to come among us. We also respectfully venture to express our heartfelt gratitude for the exceptional interest evinced by your Excellency's illustrious predecessor, fervently hoping that the same consideration would kindly be continued to be shown to us in your Excellency's Government. We are fully sensible of the benign protection the British Raj extends to us, and it is the fervent prayer of us all that the All-Powerful Allah may ever keep us under its protective and sheltering wings! In this ancient city of Nasick the Kazis and Peerzadas once occupied a very conspicuous position in society. They were raised to this position of power and consequence by the Moghul Government, from whom they were in receipt of extensive inams and other substantial grants necessary to enable them to keep up that position. The Marathi Government was good enough to continue the same favour to these much-respected families, and it is our earnest solicitude that the enlightened British rulers may be pleased to continue to extend to us the same helping hand. We beg to conclude by offering our most heartfelt prayers to the Almighty Allah for the permanence of the British Raj, on which may the sun of prosperity never set, but ever grow resplendent, and may poor India have ever the good fortune of having as pro-consuls, statesmen of your ability, wisdom, and foresightedness. We beg to subscribe ourselves, your, Excellency's most humble and devoted servants, (Signed) Abdul Fattah Moulvi, or Ashrafali Peerzaday, Jagirdar of Satpur and Indor; Kaji Mir Giasoddin, Special Magistrate, Moulvi Nizamoddin Pirzaday, Moulvi Sayed Ahmed Pirzaday, and others.

His Excellency then laid the foundation-stone of the hospital, having done which he returned to the dais.

His Excellency, in addressing the assembly, said :—

Gentlemen of the Nasick Municipality, and of the Mahomedan community of Nasick,—I have to thank you for your very cordial and loyal addresses, and to assure you that it has given me great pleasure to have taken this opportunity of visiting this most historic and interesting town. The occasion is a particularly interesting one, including more than one ceremony. In the first place, I have had the pleasure this afternoon of declaring open a tramway as a means of connection between Nasick and the railway, which is remarkable as being one of the first instances of purely private enterprise that we have seen on this side of India. I have already had the opportunity of expressing the hope that not only may that special company find it worth its while to continue this enterprise, but that its own success may encourage imitation. Then that has been followed by the ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the Nasick Civil Hospital, the erection of which is partly the work of yourselves and partly of Government; and I need hardly say that although the most generous wish would be that it should never be occupied, recognising that as an impossibility, I am sure I echo your wishes in hoping that it may be full of comfort and solace to those who have the misfortune to have to visit it. Again, in this immediate neighbourhood I have had the pleasure of seeing another instance of the advance of opinion and thought in India—the necessity of affording our sisters and mothers and wives an opportunity of obtaining medical aid in an institution which is acceptable to the peculiarities of the people of this country. Well, gentlemen, I think in reply to the addresses that you have been good enough to present to me, I will deal, first of all, with that presented by the Mahomedan community, for which I am extremely grateful. And I have no hesitation in saying that I believe her Majesty's Government have no idea of diverting from what I believe has been a just extension of those advantages which were extended by the Mahratta Government, and have hitherto been extended by her Majesty's, and I need scarcely repeat here the remarks I have had an opportunity of making in other parts of the Presidency, that it is the anxious desire of myself and all those who have the heavy burden of the Government upon them that this community should take its proper position amongst the people of this country, and by their own exertions and endeavours show that they are worthy of the consideration that has been handed down to them, and that they are capable of taking a leading part in the progress of this country. In passing to the address presented to me by the Municipality, I also thank them for its very cordial tone, and am obliged to them for their kindly recognition of the opportunity I have taken of visiting this place. They have been good enough to suggest that it is my desire to make myself acquainted with the people of the district, and of the various places of interest in the Presidency. Indeed, it appears to me to be the duty of anyone placed in such a high position as I have the honour to occupy, to acquaint himself as far as time will permit not only with the places, and the inhabitants of those places, but also with the officials, and although the burden of Government is very heavy, and it is necessary in consequence to be a large part of one's time at head-quarters, otherwise business would be delayed to a great extent, still it is my anxious desire to take every opportunity of visiting, as often as I can, all the head-quarters of districts in order that I may not only know them but also the people. Then, gentlemen, you go on to refer to the hospital upon which I have already touched. Next you dwell on those needs in categorical order which, you say, are required by the people of Nasick, and you put them in order thus :—A good supply of drinking water, a bridge across the river, and a system of drainage on the right bank. You tell me that a scheme has been prepared, the estimate of which comes to some four lakhs of rupees. I have endeavoured to ascertain what is the actual proposal as regards the supply of water for Nasick, and it appears to me there have been two schemes considered by the Municipality, one the larger scheme which will cost about four lakhs, and the other grafted on to the scheme for a bridge. I will first deal with the scheme costing four lakhs of rupees. You proceed to say that an undertaking on this scale is quite beyond the means of the Municipality, and therefore it is that you bespeak for the scheme at the hands of Government a most generous consideration. That is a matter, you further say, in which you think Government may well aid you by a liberal grant from provincial funds. Well, there is an assumption on that remark which I feel bound to take notice of; and there is a further suggestion which, if followed out to finality, may, I think, not be so agreeable perhaps to the people of Nasick, as the assumption in this address suggests, that the supply of good drinking water to the people of Nasick is one which may well be assisted by provincial funds. Well, the question may be asked to what extent are we to carry out that principle? Because, perhaps, you know the people of Bombay might suggest that the people of Nasick might contribute to the supplying of Bombay with pure water from Tansa; and I do not know what the people of Nasick would care to bear that burden upon their shoulders. I observe that you suggest that the supply of good drinking water is a matter which affects not Nasick only, but the whole of India; and I presume in that you refer to the fact that Nasick being a very sacred place is visited by pilgrims from all parts of India. On the other hand, Nasick benefits from these visits of the pilgrims. If that be true, it appears to me somewhat far-fetched to assert that it affects the whole of India; because obviously if they benefit by the water, Nasick benefits to some extent by the visits of the pilgrims. As regards the suggestion that the supply of water to Nasick should be borne by other parts of the Presidency—in other words, that people who are not to benefit by your water should pay for it—that is a matter which I think will have to be supported by rather stronger arguments than I have had put before me as yet. And the assumption with which you support it is that the sum of four lakhs of rupees is an expenditure beyond the means of the Municipality. Well, gentlemen, that is a point we may consider now. I have got a report here, which was called for some years ago by my predecessor. I think it was in 1887. It has been some time in coming in, because it involved a good many inquiries, and some statistics had to be found out. This report gives the principal Municipalities—all the Municipalities I think in the Presidency. It states the populations and what their incomes were in 1888-89; the number of police; and gives a description of the water-supply, the surface drainage whether complete or not, the conservancy staff and their cost per annum, and other matters. Naturally I looked to see what was your financial position in Nasick, and I found that your income in 1888-89 was something like Rs. 49,000; and I find that your cash balance at the end of 1888-89 was over Rs. 63,000. I find, therefore, you have no debt at all. Well, gentlemen, that means that you had in that year—and I am rather of the impression your cash balance has handsomely increased since then—a cash balance exceeding your annual income, and you had no debt. Now let us look further into the matter. Supposing the people of this country suddenly discovered that the Government of India had a cash balance exceeding by something like 25 per cent. its income, do you not think you would have some cause for complaint, and say that you had been over-taxed? Or else you would be justified in demanding that the cash balance should be spent upon useful works. That, I think, is a very fair argument to advance in opposition to your assertion that the expenditure of four lakhs of rupees is entirely beyond your means; because it seems to me, looking at those figures, that there is very nearly a sum which would enable you to pay the interest on a loan, and something towards a sinking fund. If you ask me to inquire into these matters, I can only take a practical view of the question, because what you ask me to do is that the people of the Presidency should be taxed for the water-supply of Nasick. It is quite justifiable, therefore, that I should look into your financial position. This is a report of two years ago, so that it seems to me, looking at the fact that you have no debt at all, and that you have a handsome balance, and that Government is prepared to advance loans for purposes of this kind, that it is for you to consider whether you will not be more justified, seeing that you put the supply of fresh water in the foreground, in trying to carry out that scheme by means of those funds that are at your disposal than in asking for the eleemosynary aid of the inhabitants of municipalities and other parts of the Presidency. I only in a very kindly spirit make that suggestion for your consideration, and with no idea of being thought unsympathetic with the wants of the people of Nasick; nor must you suppose at the same time that I want you to run into debt unnecessarily. But when you say that a scheme of this character is quite beyond the means of this Municipality, I think you are ignoring—and I do not think you are singular in that respect in the Bombay Presidency—that you have a property which you make no mention of, but which is largely used by such bodies as yours in all parts of Europe, and that is the property of credit. With such security behind your backs as this you are in a position to effect a loan on reasonable terms. As you say that a pure water-supply is absolutely necessary to the people of the town you are placed in this position of having to decide whether you will effect a debt which you are justified in making upon the basis of your financial position to supply the needs of the people of this town and I trust, however, as I had said before, that you will not think I am in the least out of sympathy with the needs of your people. I only take a practical view of your needs, of your position, and of the aspects that a request of this kind presents to me when I am asked to contribute towards the water-supply of Nasick from funds contributed by other tax-payers in the Presidency. Regarding the bridge, as I said before, I understand the bridge is at present merged on to a scheme for the supply of water; and I do not at this moment understand whether if the larger water-supply scheme were taken in hand, the water-supply scheme connected with the bridge would be necessary. If not, I imagine that the cost of the bridge might decidedly be reduced. I do not know, because I am in the dark at this moment as to whether the water-supply merged on to the bridge is connected with the scheme before Government. For this you ask for a contribution from Government. I go as far as to say that stands on an entirely different footing, for the water-supply, because it has always been recognised—certainly during English rule in this country—that as provincial roads and bridges are a means of communication for all people from one end of the province to the other, contributions may be made towards them from Government funds. To that extent Government will undoubtedly give fair consideration to the request made by you. But as to whether the bridge is a necessity or not is another matter to consider. I have nothing before me at this moment to show that this bridge is not such a desideratum as you appear to think. If it is, and it is absolutely necessary to join the two banks of the river, for the travellers of that provincial road, and if it is shown that that permanent road is largely used, then it appears to me, following upon precedent, this is a case for favourable consideration by Government. But, in the absence of definite information at this moment as to the necessity for the bridge, I should not like to pledge myself so favourably as you would wish me; but I will undertake to look into the matter as soon as I possibly can. As regards the drainage scheme, which I am under the impression is calculated to cost about Rs. 40,000. In regard to that I may refer you to the remarks I have already offered you as regards the property which lies ready at your hand in the shape of credit. The same remarks apply equally to the supply of water and the drainage scheme. A great responsibility rests upon you for the preservation of the health of the people whose needs you have to look after, and it is rather for you than for me to say how those works should be undertaken. I can only say that to the extent of the advance of money in the shape of loans, you may be always assured that where the works are beneficial and really necessary, Government will be always glad to help you; and if they can assist you legitimately with the grant of money for carrying out works of a public character, we will always be glad to do so, and I trust that our own financial position will never compel us to be niggardly in that respect. In conclusion I have to thank you for the very high compliment that you have paid me by asking me to allow the hospital to be called after my name. I need hardly say that I accept it as a very high compliment; and that I am extremely grateful to you, and trust you will convey to your fellow-townsmen my heartiest thanks for the kind and cordial reception you have given me on my first visit to Nasick, which I trust will not be my last. (Loud applause.)

H. E. the Governor and party having been decorated with garlands and presented with flowers, the assembly dispersed. His Excellency the Governor then drove with Mr. Baker, to his bungalow where in the evening a dinner party was given, to which all the heads of departments were invited to meet his Excellency.

This morning his Excellency the Governor visited the schools, and in the afternoon drove to Deolali, paying a visit to the distillery on the way. At Deolali he dined at the officers' mess, and instead of returning to Nassick, proceeded to the railway station, where in his saloon carriage he spent the night. To-morrow morning he will leave for Dhulia via Chaligaon. It is expected Dhulia will be reached about 8 p.m., when he will drive direct to the collector's bungalow, where he is to reside during his short stay at Dhulia. On Sunday he will inspect the water works in course of construction; on Monday morning at 8 o'clock his Excellency will receive an address from the municipality: and at half past two in the afternoon will leave Dhulia for Bombay.

MISS VAN TASSELL.

Our Poona correspondent writes :—Miss Valerie Van Tassell, the celebrated lady-parachutist who has made over three hundred successful parachute descents, was to have given an exhibition of her great skill at Poona this morning, but owing to the meagre patronage accorded her, she did not ascend. Mr. Shearer's compound, adjoining the Empress Gardens, near the Race-course, had been enclosed in, and every preparation made for the balloon ascent, but very few people paid to enter the enclosure. About ten thousand people congregated outside, and were content to see what they could from such points of vantage as they had secured without paying. It was consequently decided to abandon the ascent as Professor Van Tassell said he would not give the public a free entertainment when those who could pay would not do so. Those who were inside the enclosure therefore had their money returned to them, and the immense crowds dispersed after waiting from 7 o'clock till about 9 o'clock. When the money was being returned to those who had honestly paid for admission, large numbers of natives found their way into the compound unobserved by the police

In the case of the districts served by the Bengal-Nagpur line we have until now been confronted with the melancholy and humiliating spectacle of acute suffering from scarcity in one portion of those districts and a superabundant supply of food stuffs in another portion, coupled with a deficiency of communications which rendered it impossible to supply the poverty of one area out of the affluence of the other. A complete failure of the harvest is, I believe, an unknown occurrence in the wheat-producing region of Chattisgarh, the fertility of which is, except perhaps in the valley of the Red river, without a parallel in the world: it has been called the granary of India, and it is a granary which in this peculiarity, that it is always full even when other granaries are empty, but in bygone years the surplus produce of Chattisgarh has been washed or destroyed because there was no means of bringing it to market, while thousands of acres of productive land have remained uncultivated or imperfectly cultivated simply because their yield would only have swelled an already useless and unprofitable surplus. Should it be the will of Providence that any part of Eastern India should be again visited with a failure of her staple crops, we may rest assured that this line, which will bring the great food reserves of the Central Provinces within reach of Behar and Upper Bengal, will certainly go far to mitigate the sufferings of the people, and to relieve the strain which would be placed upon the resources of the Government. (Hear, hear.) Of the commercial prospects of the line, I would rather leave others to speak, but in face of the fact that it traverses districts not only exceptionally productive of ordinary trade staples, but possessing extensive mineral districts in which coal, iron, and lime are found in close proximity, and also a large area of forest hitherto almost undeveloped, there can, I think, be no doubt that its commercial prospects are, to say the least of them, promising and that the company is justified in taking a very sanguine view of the future of the line. I say nothing of those other enterprises, one of which we had the pleasure of visiting this morning and which are connected with the production of another metal. (Laughter and cheers.) So many of our friends have a stake in gold-mining enterprises that I will not run the risk of disturbing the share market by referring further to this subject, (laughter), but I feel no doubt that, if the historians and archæologists are ever able to locate with precision the position of Tom Tiddler's ground, that well-known mineral estate will prove to have been within a convenient distance of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. (Laughter and cheers.) To the ordinary traveller, whether he desires merely to move with ease and comfort over this part of India, or whether he desires to travel rapidly from east to west, and as he will, some 120 miles between Calcutta and Bombay, the new route offers the greatest attractions. (Cheers.) It is a sound scheme, opening up not only fertile soil, but coal and iron beds. If Tom Tiddler's ground exists anywhere, it will be somewhere near the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. (Laughter.) I earnestly hope, his Excellency continued, that the financial results will be satisfactory to all concerned. I am by no means disinterested when I express this hope. The Government of India and the shareholders of the Company are in the position of partners in the enterprise, and I do not see why both partners should not find it to their advantage. And this leads me to make another observation. I expressed at the commencement of my observations a hope that my presence here would be regarded as an intimation of the interest which the Government of India takes in the expansion of the railway system of this country. I shall not be sorry if it suggests another conclusion also. It has been not infrequently stated that the Government of India is animated by a rooted antipathy to the employment of the agency of companies for the construction of railways, and I have heard it said that we desire to keep such construction entirely in our own hands, and that in furtherance of this policy we are always ready to find pretexts for excluding what is spoken of as private enterprise. Let me take this opportunity of saying emphatically that no misconception could be greater. The work, administrative and executive, which is already thrown on the shoulders of the Government of India is of such colossal proportions that you may depend upon it that we shall be only too glad if some of it is taken off our hands by the intervention of companies. If, as is unfortunately the case, we have not infrequently been obliged to regard the proposals laid before us in the name of private enterpise with a critical eye, it has been for the reason that they have been accompanied by conditions so disadvantageous to those whose interests are committed to our charge, that it was absolutely impossible for us to accept them. In some cases the offers made to us have involved the proposals that we should virtually assume the whole of the responsibility for any loss which the bargain might entail in the event of its proving a disastrous one; in others we have been asked to alienate vast areas of land without any sufficient equivalent for thus parting with the national estate; in others, again, we have been pressed to concede monopolies of timber or minerals without really knowing what we were going to part with; in yet other cases we have found private enterprise seeking to construct a section of some great railway, the section selected being, I need not say, the easiest and most profitable, with the certainty that Government would have eventually to undertake the completion of the more difficult and unremunerative sections. Or, again, we have been invited to sanction the construction of projects competitive with lines already in existence, and certain, if completed, to deprive these of a portion of their income. Pray do not understand me as suggesting that the promoters of Railway Companies are seeking to take an undue advantage of the Government of India. They are merely endeavouring, as all men of business should, to make the best bargain they can for their clients, and so long as India has to suffer, as we do at present, from a fluctuating exchange, it is useless to disguise from ourselves the risk and uncertainty which attach to every Indian speculation, or to expect that those who are engaged in them will not endeavour, by direct or indirect means, to guard themselves against the losses to which the vagaries of the rupee at present render them liable. These are, however, matters which it is impossible to deal with in the course of an after-breakfast speech, and all that I need add upon this subject is that we are not only ready, but anxious to encourage private enterprise by affording it every facility in our power, and within reasonable limits, by assuming a fair share of the risks and responsibilities of the transaction. (Cheers.) And now, gentlemen, it remains for me to ask you to drink the toast of the morning. I give you "success to the Bengal-Nagpur Railway." (Loud cheers.) May it prove a source of unmixed advantage, not only to the Company and to the Government, but to the people of this portion of India. Their interest in this great enterprise is, after all, one far transcending in importance those either of the Company or the Government. I feel confident that one of the results of its completion will be that the condition and requirements of these districts, hitherto so completely isolated, will become better known and understood; that its leading men will feel that they are no longer cut off from the rest of India; that the Chiefs and land-owners will be stimulated to carry out local improvements; and that the immense natural resources of a region which has hitherto been backward from no fault of its own, will, with every year that passes, undergo a new measure of progress and development. (Cheers). Their country is one which till now, to use the words of a friend of mine, who is with us, has never had a history. If this is ture, its history may be said to begin to-day, may it be one of steady progress and increasing contentment and well-being to all, from the Raja to the humblest ryot who cultivates the soil. (Cheers.) I may be permitted to express the pleasure which it gives me to see here Mr. Samuel Hoare, the Chairman of the London Board of Directors, who has come to India on purpose to be present upon this occasion, and who will I hope, for many years continue to take an interest in this enterprise and its possible development. I have heard it said that a former Commissioner of Chota Nagpore announced his intention of having nothing to say to the building of bridges, or the making of roads or the construction of rest houses, because the result of such improvements would be to encourage what he spoke of as "the Enterprising European," to visit the country, and to pay into its concerns. Well, gentlemen, we may regard Mr. Hoare, as an excellent specimen of the enterprising European. (Cheers.) And I may be permitted to say that we are all of us delighted to find gentlemen of his position visiting India and acquiring for themselves the kind of insight into affairs which is obtained by those who undertake such a task as that which he has taken in hand. Ten years have passed since his firm first entered into negotiations with the Secretary of State, and there can be no doubt that the successful issue of the negotiations was largely due to its energy, and in a special degree to that of Mr. Robert Miller, to whose watchfulness over all that concerned the interests of the Company I am able to bear personal testimony. (Cheers). I must also be allowed to offer my congratulations to Mr. Wynne, who has held the onerous position of Chief Engineer and Agent to the Company. (Loud and prolonged cheers.) Gentlemen your cheers are more eloquent than any words which are likely to fall from my lips. I will only say that he is the representative of a class for which I have the highest respect and admiration—I mean the Railway Engineers of India. (Cheers.) The completion over 800 miles of railway, traversing a difficult country and necessitating the construction of several important bridges and tunnels within a term of four years, is an achievement of which Mr. Wynne and his able staff of Engineers, several of whom I am glad to see here upon this occasion, may well be proud. (Cheers.) The work of an Indian Railway Engineer is more often than not carried on amidst dangers, difficulties, and privations, of which the public has little idea. The task is performed out of sight, and consequently out of mind. I will not say that it is a thankless one, but I will say that it receives less than the thanks which are due to it. It is only on rare occasions that, after the difficulties have been overcome and the dangers surmounted, those to whom the credit is due are allowed to receive a public acknowledgment of their services. This is such an occasion, and I am glad to avail myself of it in order to offer my thanks and congratulations to Mr. Wynne, whose name I beg to couple with the toast. (Cheers.) As I have said a word with reference to some of those are present with us, I must be allowed to refer to the regret which I feel, and which I am sure is shared by my hearers, at the absence of Sir Charles Crosthwaite, the Public Works Member of the Viceroy's Council. It would, I feel sure, have given him the greatest pleasure to be with us to-day, and we must all of us deplore the fact that the unremitting labours in another sphere which he has lately gone through have rendered it imperatively necessary for him to rest for a while from the fatigues of official life. I trust that he will return to us fully restored, and I feel sure that no Minister is more likely to take a keen and intelligent interest on the question of railway development than he. (Hear, hear.) During his absence, the Public Works Department is fortunate in being in the charge of my old friend, Colonel Pemberton, who, I am glad to say, has been able to accompany me to-day, and whose intimate knowledge of the business of the office has enabled him to enter at once, and without difficulty, upon the discharge of his important duties. (Cheers.) And now gentlemen, I will ask you to fill your glasses and drink success to the Bengal-Nagpore Railway, coupling with the toast the name of Mr Wynne.

The toast was drunk with loud and prolonged cheers.

Mr. Wynne, in his reply said :—

Your Excellency, Ladies, and Gentlemen :—The Bengal-Nagpur Company was formed in March, 1887, with three millions of capital, interest guaranteed at 4 per cent., the remaining capital being raised on debenture loans from the Secretary of State. The conditions of the contract were that the Nagpur-Chhattisgarh Railway, metre gauge, running from Nagpur to Raj Nandgaon, 150 miles from Nagpur, should be taken over, and the line converted into a broad gauge. The new broad gauge was made from Raj Nandgaon to Asansol, nearly 500 miles; broad gauge 160 miles from Umaria to Bilaspur, and the Katni-Umaria line, 97 miles, was taken over by the Company, who formed the Bengal-Nagpur Railway system of a total length of 330 miles. The work done was to convert 150 miles of metre gauge line to broad, keeping the metre gauge line at the same time open to traffic, and to construct 660 miles of new broad gauge. In the middle of 1887, after the formation of the Company, I was sent to India with six engineers to take over the Nagpur-Chhattisgarh section—settle the necessary preliminaries with the Government of India, and report on various points. The season was too advanced for much constructive work, but after taking over the Nagpur-Chhattisgarh Railway and making preliminary arrangements, I went back to England, returning on the 1st of October with a large staff of engineers, others lent us by Government, joining us in India. By the end of October all the staff collected to begin work and really commenced the construction that took me two months marching from Nagpur to Asansol, the first time I went over the line, and I travelling with the lightest kit. In the beginning of 1888, the work was well started from Nagpur up to Sambalpur, and from Chakardarpur to 20 miles from Asansol on the main line, and on the whole of the branch line. The remaining portion of the line was resurveyed, and near Asansol it could not be started until Government decided whether junction with the East-Indian was to be at Sitarampur or Asansol. In the cold weather of 1888 we had work in full swing over the whole system; since then we have been steadily opening section by section, and have reached the final link in the completion of the whole system. We are now opened throughout for goods traffic, and shall be open for passenger traffic after this ceremony. Our cash expenditure in India only has been to the end of 1890 402 lakhs. The estimated cost of the whole system, including rolling stock, is between 6 and 7 millions sterling, on which I anticipate making a considerable saving. We have built new rolling stock in Nagpur. Excluding rolling stock, the cost of constructing this line, as finally complete in the new board gauge line from Raj Nandgaon to Asansol, has been Rs. 83,426 a mile, and the Bilaspur-Umaria line Rs. 73,523. With exchange at one-fifth the cost in sterling has been in the former case £5,903 and in the latter £5,562 a mile. We have had to pay most heavily for the sections taken from Government for the Nagpur-Chhatisgarh line, or metre gauge line was reported before we took over as being in bad condition. For this we had to pay the sum of Rs. 70,229 a mile—almost as much as the heavy Katni branch broad gauge. The cost of conversion was about Rs. 60,000 a mile for the Katni-Umaria line, 37 miles long, and made over a far easier country. For the cost of the branch line Rs. 1,17,000 a mile, or nearly Rs. 40,000 a mile more than the extension to Bilaspur, which includes the very heavy Pendra Ghaut work. This result would tend to show that the construction of railways by companies was more economical than construction by the State. Turning now to the work of construction: as travelling you have come here by train to-day, without, I trust, any inconvenience, it is hard to realise the conditions of things when we first came here from Purulia to Bilaspur, a distance of 335 miles; there is no place of even small importance situated on the railway. Chyhassa is passed at a distance of 15 miles from here and Sambalpur at a distance of 30 miles from the line; the rest of the distance contains only small scattered villages, and for the next 150 miles from here, the population is most scanty, and consists almost entirely of jungle tribes. Of the branch line from Bilaspur to Katni it is the same, the line running for 160 miles without passing a single place of even minor importance and with a population very scanty and unskilled. There were no roads except jungle paths from here to Bilaspur and up to Katni and the first thing that had to be be done was to make a service road and so open means of connection to the various districts. Skilled labour did not exist and to lay our way was very difficult, supplies were very short and the country the line passed through had a great reputation for unhealthiness, which I am bound to say it thoroughly deserved. The problem we had to solve therefore was to attach labour from all parts to a most uninviting place and to construct a great part of the line in a part of India very few Europeans have been and under disadvantageous circumstances as regards isolation, difficulties of transport and supplies and in a climate notoriously unhealthy. How our Engineers have done this I leave to you to decide and I can only thank them myself for all they have done. To live in an out of the way place by yourself, quite cut off from every where in the rains and depending for food on village chickens and getting any stores you may have sent for for two months after they have left Calcutta, or perhaps not at all, with a difficulty in getting men to do you work and pretty frequent attacks of fever thrown in, does not sound a very alluring existence and yet this is how many of our Engineers have been living the last three years and great credit is due to them, I think, for sticking so well to ther work. It has cost us many lives, three of our Engineers have died, three are now away on sick leave, four more are leaving on sick leave at once, others will have to follow, and some who have left us are now suffering from the effects of the unhealthy climate in which they did their work. Among our subordinates and labour it is impossible to estimate the loss of life. One instance I can quote, when we first commenced work on the Saranda tunnel we imported from England three experienced tunnel foremen who had worked on the Southern Mahratta Railway in the Western Ghats and who rather scoffed at the Saranda being more unhealthy than the Deccan Ghats. Two of these men are dead and the other had to return to England completely broken down in health. As may be imagined, good medical arrangements had to be made. Every District had its own Assistant Surgeon and Hospital Assistant and supplies of medicine. At this end we had a medical officer of our own for the first year, Dr. Weller, and when he left we were most fortunate enough to procure Dr. Hogg, who has been of most valuable assistance to the staff. I am extremely sorry that we have not been able to show you the more interesting parts of the line and so give you some ideas of the work carried out by our Engineers. About one-third of them were lent us by Government, the remainder being our own Engineers engaged at home, the total number when we were in full swing being close upon 50. The men lent us by Government were Engineers I was allowed to select knowing them to be good men and they well kept up the reputation, but I am bound to say that we have not been able to get any more good men and they well kept up their reputation, but I am bound to say that the Company's own men were quite as good as the whole staff formed a body I believe any one could have made a Railway with, and as the men who actually carried out the work they are entitled to the chief praise. Messrs. Large and Moore, who were our Superintending Engineers, are both men qualified to make a line by themselves, and their services were invaluable to the Railway. Any Company possessing Mr. A. Barry, among its staff would be exceptionally fortunate. Most of you know him and he has well consolidated the reputation he earned on the Jubilie Bridge, by the construction of the Damooda bridge, by acting as Superintending Engineer and by the keen business way in which he has done all he could to advance the interests and construction of the railway. The name of Barry seems a good one for an Engineer, as we have another Mr. Barry among the staff, Mr. D. Barry, who is no relation, but who had as most invaluable work for the Company. Mr. Barry was originally in the Loco. Department of the East Indian Railway and joined us as an assistant Engineer. On the District Engineer, who was in charge of the Saranda tunnel, being ordered home sick to England a year ago, Mr. Barry took charge and has carried out the work in the most able manner. The Chief Engineer that Mr. D. Barry succeeded in was a Government officer of high reputation, who constructed the section of line from Purulia to Chakardarpur and when I had to remove the Engineer who was in charge of the Saranda, I selected Mr. Dickinson as the best officer to take his place and he well carried the selection. He very soon got matters into order and was proceeding rapidly with his work when he received a severe sunstroke consequent on going out to his work when suffering from bad fever, with the result he was ordered home sick, but I am glad to say I heard from him a few days ago that he is quite well again and returning to India. Beyond the Saranda is the Bramini District, about the most isolated on the whole line. The work on this District has been well carried out by Mr. Barton, who previous to taking charge of this District constructed the Raipur District at the Nagpur end of the line. Mr. Barton has done an immense amount of work for the Company and the rapid completion of the Brahmini District is owing to his exertions and push. The next District, The Eeb was managed by Mr. Prickett, as District Engineer, whose bridge over the Eeb and other works on the length testify to the high reputation he had acquired on the various State Railways he had been previously employed on and which he has well maintained. Mr. Routh, another Government Engineer, had charge of the Raigarh District, which included the large bridge over the Mand and which he carried out in most excellent style. The heavy Bilaspur District with the large bridge over the Hasdeo was built by Mr. Lang, District Engineer, also another Government officer. Mr. Lang and I were together in Kathiawar and I well know his worth and the value of his assistance when heavy work had to be done. Messrs. Baker and Barton constructed the section from Bilaspur to Raj-Nandgaon, including among other bridges the two long bridges over the Seonath. Mr. Rooper had charge of the District of the conversion, and that invaluable officer, Mr Moyle, the other sections. Mr. Moyle's long experience of open line working made him especially suited for conversion work when traffic had to be kept going while work was going on and he did his work in a most thorough and complete manner. On the branch line our two District Engineers were Messrs. Leake and Beckett. Mr. Leake, when at Cooper's Hill, was always last in his year, and as he could not possibly pass out, he took an appointment on the Bengal and North Western Railway, where I met him when I was on that line. As an Assistant on the Bengal and North Western Railway Mr. Leake very soon acquired a high reputation and when this Company was formed I was glad to get him as one of our District Engineers and put him in charge of almost the heaviest District on the line, that Pendra District. Some day I hope you will travel up our line and see it and I think you will be astonished at the amount of work done in so short a time and workmanlike way it has been done. There are any number of heavy rock cuttings and high banks, a large viaduct, 120 feet high, and a tunnel. In all this his right hand was his brother Dick Leake. Mr. Beckett had charge of the remaining part of the branch, and as I thought that the early completion of the branch was not so important as the main line, I gave Mr. Beckett a very heavy length of 87 miles and in addition he had to work the Katni Umaria open line section as manager. Mr. Beckett, however, has not disappointed me and has completed his district as quickly as any of the others. It contains much bridging and two bridges of exceptional importance, the Johilla and Gorchatta, thoroughly stamps Mr. Beckett as a most reliable Engineer and capable of undertaking any work. A great part of the platelaying at the Nagpur end was done by Mr. Rowland, a very able Government Engineer, whose services I am glad to say, have been lent to the Gwalior State, whom, they will find, they have a good man. I do not like to particularly mention any of the Assistant Engineers, they have all done as well. Many have left as work decreased. The remainder are the survival of the fittest and are a body of assistants that will all do well. Turning now to head quarters, my right hand man in making this line has been my Deputy, Mr. G. A. Anderson. Without him we should have not succeeded so well. You can all realize that being as I was oblized to be frequently away from head quarters, travelling on the line and away from communication, what responsibilities were thrown on Mr. Anderson and what a relief it was to know that there was some one at head quarters as good as myself and capable of dealing with any business in my absence that might turn up. Mr. Anderson is fully qualified to undertake a line of his own and the Company that secured his services would be fortunate. The most unpopular man on the line has been the Auditor, Mr. Goodfellow, and I think that this is the greatest compliment that could be paid him. The fact that we have saved money over our estimates is, of course, due to a great extent to good management on the parts of our Engineers, but it is also due to a very large degree to the strict audit that has been maintained. I can well recollect in the early days Mr. Goodfellow saying, we must stop as many leaks as we could, by which he meant unnecessary and uncontrolled expenditure and well he did it, and I am sure now that no Engineer, now the work is done, has anything but good feeling towards the Auditor who did all he could to assist in keeping the accounts at the same time as he checked expenditure. By way of a little relaxation, we have in addition to building the line formed a Bengal-Nagpur Railway Volunteer Corps, which I have the honor to command. This Corps has now been some three years in existence and under the able management of Captain Silver, our Adjutant, we flatter ourselves we make a very good show and have been well reported on by the Generals who had inspected us. We are about 600 strong and are all very keen Volunteers and have among our numbers all the Civilians of Raipur and Belaspur including the Commissioner of Chhattisgarh, who at one time was a full private and did his duty as such. We have a good band and some Rs. 12,000 in hand, so we are financially sound. Your Excellency, I have finished my long story. We are now about to commence a new career, that is of a railway opened for public traffic. I believe the possibilities of the line are very great, but a great deal will depend on the action of the Government of India and the local authorities. A line through a country like this run through is of no use unless the country is well opened up by roads and short feeder lines of railway, more off the parent line to tap markets as a distance. The influence of a railway may be said to extend to about 40 miles on each side of the line. So the importance of short feeder lines seems to me most clear. We construct a long length of line and not to give it any feeder seems to me like bringing a child into this world and giving it nothing to eat. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) In the Central Provinces Sir A. Mackenzie, ably assisted by Mr. Glass, has warmly taken up the question of feeders and has done an immense deal in this way and I would say that little has only to be followed elsewhere. In fact, the railway owes a great debt of gratitude to Sir A. Mackenzie and all the Central Provinces officials for the help and assistance they have always given and the keen interest they have always taken in the line. Another thing that the Government of India might do and that is to endeavour as much as they can to induce immigration to the new opened districts. Rice is good and I think it only requires that the Native States, through which the line passes, be induced to deal in business like way with ryots for a steady flow of settlers to set in, in fact, the conclusion pointed out is the establishment of a resident Political officer in the Chota Nagpur State. If, on our part, we shall do all we can to encourage traffic, and though we have only been opened a short time, we have been the cause of opening up new business, specially in rice, of a good sum,

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

SEPARATE LEGISLATURES.

LONDON, MARCH 7.

A resolution brought forward in the House of Commons last night, by Mr. Gavin Brown Clark, Gladstonian Liberal Member for Caithness, in favour of separate legislatures for England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, collapsed on the House being counted.

A BANKER SHOOTING HIMSELF.

Mr. Robert Antrobus, junior partner in the firm of Coutts and Co., the bankers, committed suicide yesterday, by shooting himself with a revolver.

GENERAL BOOTH.

"General" Booth, the head of the Salvation Army, is confined to his bed with a serious chill.

SILVER PURCHASES.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 6.

The Treasury to-day purchased 276,000 ounces of silver, at prices ranging from 98·25 to 98·35.

CHANGES AT ZANZIBAR.

LONDON, MARCH 8.

Mr. Gerald Portal has been appointed to succeed Sir Euan Smith as British Agent and Consul-General at Zanzibar.

DEPRESSION ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

The London stock exchange is depressed, owing to forced sales on provincial account.

NOMINATION OF SIR CHARLES DILKE.

The Liberals of the Forest of Dean constituency have nominated Sir Charles Dilke as their candidate at the next election.

COLLIERY STRIKE.

The miners of all the Earl of Londonderry's Collieries have struck work as a protest against the Silksworth evictions. Six thousand men are therefore now out on strike.

INQUEST ON MR. ANTROBUS.

At the coroner's inquest on the body of Mr. Antrobus the jury returned a verdict that the deceased met his death by accidentally shooting himself.

THE BOMBAY MAILS.

The Bombay mails of the 21st ultimo arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

THE SOUDAN FORCE.

CAIRO, MARCH 7.

The Soudan force lately operating against Tokar has been dispersed.

A garrison of fifteen hundred men will remain at Afafite, with a detachment at El Teb Fort and Trinkitat. The whole will be designated the Tokar Sub-district, and will be under the command of Major S. W. Hackett Pain.

A civil government has been formed under a native Governor.

THE ARGENTINE CRISIS.

LONDON, MARCH 8.

The financial panic in the Argentine Republic is over, and a popular loan is being arranged to assist the Government.

Business will be resumed to-morrow.

THE VICEROY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 6.

Lady Lansdowne leaves Calcutta on the 12th instant for Lucknow, whence she proceeds to Naini Tal, and awaits the arrival of the Viceroy.

The Viceroy leaves Calcutta on the 24th inst. After a short stay at Allahabad, his Excellency proceeds with Sir Auckland Colvin to Bareilly and opens the extension of the Philibit Railway, and afterwards proceeds to Naini Tal for a tour through Kumaon, journeying to Simla over those hills.

CASUALTIES IN THE RIVER.

The steamers Pentakota and Wingsang, while proceeding down the river, both took ground on the same sands; but fortunately floated off at high water, without very serious damage.

THE POPULATION OF CALCUTTA.

Roughly calculated the population of Calcutta, according to recent census, is 7,50,000.

THE CAWNPORE VOLUNTEERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 7.

The Viceroy has sanctioned the separation of the Cawnpore Volunteers from the Light Horse Rifles, and the Reserves from the Third Administration Battalion N.-W. P. Volunteers, and their formation into a fifth battalion. The detachments of Allahabad Volunteers, Banda, and Fategarh will be transferred to the new corps.

REGIMENTAL DEPOTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MARCH 8.

The depot of the 8th Bombay Infantry, will be moved from Surat on the 10th instant, and will be established at Ahmednuggar on the 12th instant. The depot of the 13th Regiment will be moved from Surat on the 9th instant, and will be established at Poona, on the 10th instant.

THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE.

The Maharajah of Mysore leaves here for his capital on Wednesday..

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 6.

Mr. Charles Hill, Public Prosecutor, Allahabad High Court, is appointed to officiate as Judge of the Calcutta High Court, during the absence of Mr. Justice Norris.

The services of Surgeon D. M. Davidson have been placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department.

Colonel T. Holdich, Survey of India, and Mr. K. L. Griesbach, Superintendent, Geological Survey of India, are granted six and three months' leave, respectively.

Mr. B. Ribbentrop has resumed charge of the Inspector-Generalship of Forests.

Mr. G. H. Hart has been appointed Assistant Accountant-General, Bombay.

The Services of Surgeon-Major Comins, Protector of Emigrants, Calcutta, and lately member of the Passenger Ships' Commission, have been placed at the disposal of the Revenue and Agricultural Department.

THE COOLIE QUESTION.

Dr. Comins proceeds on tour to ports to which Indian coolies emigrate to report upon the condition of Indian coolies abroad.

THE ZHOB VALLEY EXPEDITION.

The *Gazette* publishes Sir George White's despatches relating to the operations of the Zhob Field Force in October and November.

NATIVE CAVALRY.

With a view to improve the position of the Native Cavalry in the Bengal and Bombay Presidencies the Secretary of State has sanctioned a considerable alteration in the pay and allowances of sowars and non-commissioned officers.

GENERAL SANDFORD'S POST.

The appointment of General Sandford as Director of Military Works is extended for two years.

THE THOMASON COLLEGE.

Colonel F. Brown, N.-W. Provinces, is appointed Principal of the Thomason Engineering College at Roorkee, Major R. Pulford, gaining a step by the vacancy.

MR. HARE ARRESTED AGAIN FOR VIOLENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MARCH. 7.

The leniency shown to Mr. Hare by the magistrate a few days since appears to have encouraged him to greater violence. He forced his way into Mr. Moylan's house last night, seriously alarming the inmates. To-day he several times visited Mr. Hannay's office armed, it was said, with a revolver. Fortunately Mr. Hannay was out. He met Mr. Hannay and Mr. Moylan in the street and attempted to assault the former, but was prevented and arrested. He was remanded without bail till Monday. Several violent scenes took place near the court between Hare and the police.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 7.

Mr. C. H. Hill is gazetted to officiate for Mr. Justice Norris, Calcutta High Court.

Colonel Browne, V.C., officiates as Principal of the Roorkee College during Colonel Brandreth's absence, on privilege leave.

Brigadier-General Sandford, Director-General of Military Works, has received two years' extension of his appointment.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 6.

Veterinary-Surgeon W. Bagger holds rank of Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon while employed with the Hazara Field Force. Captains H. F. Cadell, H. M. Prior, H. E. Passy, G. W. Fryer, and Mr. F. Barrett, all of Military Accounts Department, get a step in grade, in consequence of the death of Major R. Hawkes.

Mr. L. Warden, Indian Marine, is granted furlough for one year.

POONA, MARCH 8.

Colonel E. Carrington, Commandant, 1st Worcestershire Regiment, assumed charge of the duties of the Deputy Quarter-Master General, Bombay Army, yesterday, from Lieutenant-Colonel T. H. Lloyd, who resumed charge of office of Assistant Adjutant-General, Poona District, from Major Stopford, who has been officiating for him. The latter officer rejoins his battery at Bombay, but only for a few days, for Colonel Lloyd goes on two months' privilege leave to Ootacamund on the 17th instant, and then goes home, his term of staff employment being at an end. Major Stopford will therefore come back as Assistant Adjutant-General Poona, on the 17th instant, and will occupy that position permanently.

The following Army Order is published :—Major W. W. Smith R. Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, is granted leave to England, for six months from the 14th instant, on urgent private affairs.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 7.

Speaking at the jubilee meeting of the Free Church Mission Girls' School, H. E. the Governor said he agreed with Dr. Miller in believing that another fifty years will pass before any decided change will take place in female education in India.

THE BOMBAY EAST INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

ANDHERI, MARCH 8.

A monstrous representative meeting of about a thousand native Catholics of Bandora, Tanna, Coorla, and the whole of Salsette was held here, giving staunch adherence to the Bombay East Indian Association, and protested against the Bombay Portuguese or any other future association to be formed in their name. The meeting added on the spot about three hundred new members to the East Indian Association. The meeting was a thorough success.

DEATH OF RAO BAHADUR JUGJIVANDAS KHUSALDAS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, MARCH 8.

A large and influential meeting of almost all the leading citizens of Surat was held this evening in the Municipal Hall for the purpose of expressing their sincere regret for the melancholy death of Rao Bahadur Jugjivandas Khushaldas, who was the first non-official president of this Municipality. Resolutions were passed expressing sympathy with the members of the family. By his death the city has lost a patriot and a valued and respected servant of Government.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, MARCH 6.

The Hall Line steamer Rufford Hall arrived here this morning, and the s. s. Locksley Hall arrived here yesterday evening.

SUEZ, MARCH 6.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Grant left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta on the evening of the 5th inst.

The Italian steamer Bormida left Hongkong for Bombay to-day, the 7th instant.

H. H. the Sultan of Zanzibar's steamer Avoca reached Zanzibar from Bombay yesterday.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 6.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Dhollerah ..... 3 15-16.

The Manchester Market has been quiet rather more enquiry, less depressed.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight.. 1s. 4 15-16d.

2½ per cent. Consols for account...	96⅞
3 per cent. French Rentes	95½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	73⅝
4½ per cent. "	76½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108⅛
Bar Silver	44 11-16

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton.....	47,000	bales.
" " " Surats.....	5,000	"
" " Imports of Cotton....	123,000	"
" " " Surats.....	nil	"
" " Stock of Cotton.....	1,150,000	"
" " " Surats.....	134,000	"
" Stock of Cotton in London..	18,000	"

In view of the scandal which has been agitating one of the highest circles of Society, the discussions of Convocation about gambling are interesting. The Bishop of London "found it quite impossible," we see, "to say to people every time they played for small sums or made small wagers that they were committing sins. He could not see that there was anything sinful in a small wager, or in playing for very small sums of money." So "the quiet rubber" is saved!

Another curious side light on the English theory of divorce was thrown by the case heard before Mr. Justice Jeune. A young man and young woman—a boy and girl, rather—agreed by their own account to go through a sham marriage. The banns were put up and the ceremony gone through under a pseudonym, with the additional circumstance that the rites were Protestant rites and the bridegroom a Catholic. The reason for the marriage was that they wanted to live together, and did not want to have a scandal. The reason for the sham was that the boy's father was not to hear of the banns, and that the young people themselves wished to be free in the future. They lived together for some time, and then the man went off. The woman, having met "another," and also believing No. 1 to be dead, married again—a real marriage this time. No. 1 having turned out to be alive, she now seeks to have the first marriage, the sham one, nullified. No. 1, so far as he is concerned, is alike Barkis—willin'. Possibly he too has met another, if not several. The judge apparently believes the story and approves the petition—all but one fatal thing. The man lied at the first marriage; did the woman consciously lie too? If they were both humbugging at the altar, all right: if the girl at the time believed in the ceremony, then she must abide by it now, though he and she swear it was but a joke, and beg release, and have each met another fifty times over.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR AT NASSIK.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

NASSIK, MARCH 6.

His Excellency the Governor spent by no means an idle day yesterday after his arrival in Nasick, the townspeople being evidently determined to take full advantage of his first visit, while doing him all the honour they could, to acquaint him with the requirements of the town and district, and to ask for the assistance of Government. The main purpose of the Governor's present short tour was to open the Nasick tramway, and to travel as far as Chalisgaon and Dhulia for the purpose of seeing the country across which it is proposed to lead another feeder line; but his Excellency was not allowed to rest yesterday after declaring the tramway open. He was requested to visit the city, where he laid the foundation-stone of the new Civil Hospital, which bears the name of Harris after him, and where he was presented with two addresses of welcome, one from the Municipality and the other from the Mahomedan community.

OPENING OF THE NASICK TRAMWAY.

After a hot and dusty journey, his Excellency the Governor, who was accompanied by Colonel Rhodes, Military Secretary, Mr. S. W. Edgerley, Private Secretary, and Dr. Martin, arrived at Nasick about 1-30 yesterday afternoon. On the station platform, which had been very tastefully decorated under the superintendence of Mr. Parker, the station master, were assembled to meet his Excellency, Mr. W. Porteous, Collector, Mr. Baker, the District Judge, Captain Mitchell, Dr. Murphy, the Hon. Mr. Nowrojee Wadia, Messrs. A. King, H. Pendlebury, E. R. Calthrop, Maidment, Silcock, C.S., Hayward, C.S., E. O. Mawson, Johnston, Peter Harrower, R. Miller, and Trevethick. On alighting his Excellency was received by Messrs. Porteous and Baker and after the other gentlemen present were introduced, an adjournment was made to the tramway terminus. The tramway is five miles long, and the run can be made into the city in about forty minutes for the small sum of two annas. The line, which is 2 feet 5 inches guage, cost a little over a lakh of rupees to construct, although the expenditure would have been less had it not been for the delays and frequent interruptions in the course of the work. It is calculated that if an average of two hundred passengers travel over the line each day, the railway will prove a good paying concern. To-day the number of travellers far exceeded that amount, and all the cars available were fully occupied. It was expected there would be a run on the cars, but the number of travellers far exceeded expectations. But to return to the ceremony. After luncheon, which was provided in the manager's new bungalow by the Indian Railway Feeder Line Company (Limited),

Mr. E. R. Calthrop, the Secretary of the Company, addressed his Excellency, giving a history of the new line, explaining the difficulties that were met with in its construction, and finally asking him to declare the line open. He said :—

Your Excellency,—It is with very great gratification that I have the pleasure of rising to welcome, on behalf of the promoters, your Excellency and the gentlemen who have accompanied you to do us the honour of opening the Nasick Tramway. It is only one other proof, if that were needed, of the keen interest which your Excellency takes in all that concerns the development of the country, especially of its railway communications, and which we may be allowed to hope will also be extended to the development of feeder lines to the main tracks of railway. The line, Sir, which we have asked you to open is a very small one, only five miles in length; but it deserves perhaps some recognition from the fact that it is the first feeder line in this Presidency which has been constructed by private enterprise and entirely without any guarantee from Government, and also that we trust it will be the forerunner of many others. It has been a very uphill fight indeed, and if the promoters may venture to give a short account of the nature of the difficulties they have encountered, your Excellency may understand some of the reasons which tend to prevent private capital from being forthcoming for such enterprises. We do not in any way desire it to be taken that we complain of the action of Government, as it has been undoubtedly actuated by a proper and just regard for public interests. We regard the difficulties we have encountered as the necessary accompaniments of the introduction and development of a new enterprise, but we trust that the recital of our experiences may tend to show that there is real need for the facilitation of preliminary negotiations. The Company owes its origin to a careful study of the problem of railway extension in India, and its influence on trade, as presented by the evidence given before the Select Committee on East India Railway communication in 1884. As a preliminary, it may be stated briefly that, as the Secretary of State and the Government of India were united in the expression of the view, that increased taxation would be a greater evil than slow progress in railway construction, that they were unwilling to incur any extension of liability in respect of any guarantee which might involve increased taxation, and that they regarded the issue of debentures as unnecessary for railway purposes, the promoters found that the means of raising capital for the construction of branches and feeder lines to guaranteed railways was restricted, therefore, to the agency of private enterprise unaided by guarantee. We were led to study the subject of feeder lines by the evidence given before the Select Committee, which sat in 1884, to receive evidence and report on East India Railway communication, and in consequence, determined to endeavour to promote the construction of two feeders to the G. I. P. Railway, namely, from Nasick Road Station to Nasick city, five miles, and from Barsee Road station to Barsee town, 21 miles; and, as the former was the shorter line requiring less capital we determined to attempt that first and to tackle Barsee later. With this object we applied to the Agent for permission to become a director of a company to be formed to construct a tramway to Nasick, which was sanctioned and afterwards confirmed by the Board; and in July, 1885, we applied to the Government of Bombay for the concession, which was granted in March, 1886. Then came the critical question of the capital, which many witnesses before the Committee had declared it was impossible to raise either in England or India for such a purpose; but we formed a Company registered in India as the Indian Railways Feeder Lines Co., Ld., and raised the capital one lakh of rupees, half in India, and proceeding to England I raised the other half in London, when I also made the preliminary arrangements for every favourable contract for plant and material. On my return to India in November, 1885, the Government of Bombay was asked to give permission for the construction of the line to be proceeded with at once; but, though repeated applications were made and exchange was falling rapidly, unfortunately sanction was not accorded. In March, 1887, I took leave, and at my own private expense executed a preliminary survey and report for the feeder line, to be worked by steam to Barsee, and having been successful in raising the capital for Nasick, applied, in conjunction with my co-promoters to Government for this concession also. In July, 1887, the Government of India, acting through the Secretary of State and the Board of Directors of the G. I. P. Railway, compelled me to retire from the direction of the Company, the reason given being that the Government of India could not permit officers of a guaranteed railway to perform work outside the sphere of their own duties. It was not until January, 1889—three years after the capital had been banked—that permission to start work on the Nasick Tramway was finally accorded, and the contract for the plant and material could be given. The Government of Bombay had compelled us to adopt grooved rails of 35lbs. weight, when in our opinion 20lbs. fish-headed rails, laid level with the surface of the road, was sufficient to meet all practical purposes, as the line was to be constructed on its extreme edge and away from the ballasted portion. This added 75 per cent. to weight of rails, and this and the fall in exchange and rise in prices, which occurred during the three years' delay, made an increase of 60 per cent. in the cost of our capital expenditure on rails, sleepers, and rolling-stock over the price at which the contracts could have been let in 1886. I may mention that the directors and promoters have not accepted one pie for all the work that has been done by them, nor for the personal expenses incurred, which now amount to large sums, since the commencement of the project in 1885 up to the present date (their services and my own have been given entirely gratuitously, as we have also sacrificed everything on public grounds to give this the first line in the Bombay Presidency, constructed by private enterprise without a guarantee, every chance of succeeding commercially, notwithstanding the difficulties it has had to encounter. (Applause).

His Excellency, in declaring the line open, said :—

Mr. Calthrop, and Gentlemen,—I have great pleasure in being in this city on so interesting and important an occasion as the opening of an enterprise of this kind; and I can only express the hope that this tramway may be successful. Not only that, but I trust your endeavours may be followed in other parts of the Presidency, and in other parts of India, and that they may also be successful; and I especially hope that this being the first venture of the kind, may meet with the most favourable results. It is obvious from the summary Mr. Calthrop has given us of the difficulties that the company has had to overcome, that these difficulties have been to a certain extent great, and I am sure I express the sentiments of all here in congratulating the company on their energy in having eventually overcome them. I have no doubt Government has got to defend the interests of the public, as well as to regard the pockets of the promoters; and Government has been sufficiently careful of public interests, while endeavouring to assist in these two difficulties as well as they could. I can assure you that during my term of office here I will always be glad to hear of the results of this enterprise; and I trust it may have another effect. Besides encouraging private enterprise, I hope it may have the effect of drawing the aid of capitalists in this country, because I do think there is a very considerable opening for the investment of money in this country in other directions than that of land for those enterprising millions which we have on this side of India; and if we can only encourage the immense owners of wealth to belief that investments in undertakings of this kind have a real security about them—a security as regards capital as well as interest. We should in all probability see what we have all sincerely at heart a more and more rapid extension of railway undertakings in this country. You have been good enough to say that I take an interest in the extension of railways here, and it is not unnatural considering that that railway which was opened only the other day by the Viceroy was under consideration during the time I was in the India Office; and I had the opportunity then of gaining some experience of the real benefits of railways in India, before I had any idea of coming to this country. Then, too, I had the opportunity of forming and expressing my opinion as to the benefits accruing from the laying down of railways in this country. Therefore, from the point of view of official experience as well as the outside interest that everyone takes in the matter, I for one have every right to be interested in the extension of railways. In conclusion, I am exceedingly obliged to you for the kind reference you have made to me, for the expression of appreciation of my presence here to-day; and I may add also on behalf of myself and others here present that we thank you, Mr. Calthrop, and our other hosts for the extreme hospitality we have met with. (Loud applause.)

THE HARRIS HOSPITAL.

About half past four the company rode down to the city on the cars, crowds of people lining the road, and watching the procession as it passed. At the distillery a halt was made, when Mr. Cursetjee Manockjee presented his Excellency with flowers. On the site of the hospital it was found a large assembly had gathered under a spacious, gaily decorated shamiana to welcome his Excellency. The hospital is being built at the joint expense of Government, the Municipality, and the Local Board. Besides general wards it will have special accommodation for the police in the main building, and their will be bungalows adjoining for surgeons and hospital staff.

PRESENTATION OF ADDRESSES.

His Excellency having taken his seat on a dais Mr. Lullubhoy read the Municipal address as follows :—

His Excellency the Right Honourable George Robert Canning Baron Harris, G.C.I.E., Governor and President in Council

May it please your Excellency,—We, the Municipal Commissioners, on behalf of the residents of Nasick, most heartily welcome your Excellency to this our city, which, as your Excellency is aware, yields to none in point of salubrity of climate, and stands pre-eminent as a place of religious sanctity in the estimation of all devout Hindus. Its name is known throughout the length and breadth of the Indian Empire, and a constant stream of pilgrims flows in and out of it throughout the year. We congratulate ourselves upon the opportunity which the presence of your Excellency in this city has afforded us of exhibiting our sentiments of loyalty to her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, Empress of India. We heartily thank your Excellency for your evident solicitude to acquire, by personal inspection, a knowledge of the country and of the people, whom you are called upon to rule, in order that you may be the better able to understand and appreciate their feelings and wants. It emboldens us to place before your Excellency a brief statement of the most urgent of our own special needs. The structure, about to rise where we stand, the foundation-stone of which your Excellency has kindly consented to lay, and which is to bear your Excellency's honoured name, is destined to supply one of the wants which has hitherto been most felt by the city and district. Our other needs, which have yet to be met, we venture to state as follows :—(1.) A good supply of drinking water; (2) a bridge across the river Godavari to connect us with the suburb of Panchwati and a (3); system of drainage, especially along the right bank of the river, to preserve its water from defilement. A good supply of good drinking water is a desideratum, on which we need not enlarge, but the evils arising from the want of good and sufficient water in Nasick affect, not Nasick only, but the whole of India. There are few years in which the city escapes a visitation of cholera, and pilgrims carry with them the seed of the disease all over the land. A scheme has been prepared, and the estimated cost is some four lakhs of rupees. Expenditure on this scale is quite beyond the means of the Municipality, and, therefore, it is that we bespeak for the scheme at the hands of your Excellency's Government, the most gracious consideration. It is a matter in which we think that Government might well aid us by a liberal grant from Provincial Funds. The bridge across the Godaveri, it is estimated, will cost Rs. 1,30,000; and for a liberal contribution towards this scheme an application has already been submitted to Government, and is under their consideration. The drainage works will be costly also, and they must necessarily wait their turn. In conclusion, we again beg to thank your Excellency for your visit to Nasick, and for your readiness to meet our wish that you should lay the foundation-stone of this building; and we trust that the name which, with your Excellency's permission, we have given to it, "The Lord Harris Hospital," will serve to perpetuate your Excellency's name in this well-known Indian city for many generations to come.

Khan Bahadur Moulvi Abdul Futta next advanced and read the address of the Mahomedan community as follows :—

Nasick, 5th March 1891.

To his Excellency Lord Harris, K.C.S.I., Governor of Bombay,—We, the Mahomedan inhabitants of the ancient city of Nasick, the renowned Gulshanabad (fresh garden), beg most humbly and respectfully to approach your Excellency with this our humble address for your kind acceptance. We beg to offer our heartiest thanks to your Excellency for having given us this opportunity of paying our respects in person to the representative for her Imperial Majesty the Empress of India, our beloved Kaiser-i-Hind, and we consider it a very auspicious and fortunate circumstance that a ruler so wise, beneficent, and merciful, as your Excellency is generally known to be, has been so very kind and considerate as to come among us. We also respectfully venture to express our heartfelt gratitude for the exceptional interest evinced by your Excellency's illustrious predecessor, trustfully hoping that the same consideration would kindly be continued to be shown to us in your Excellency's Government. We are fully sensible of the benign protection the British Raj extends to us, and it is the fervent prayer of us all that the All-Powerful Allah may ever keep us under its protective and sheltering wings! In this ancient city of Nasick the Kazis and Peerzadas once occupied a very conspicuous position in society. They were raised to this position of power and influence by the Moghul Government, from whom they were in receipt of extensive inams and other substantial grants necessary to enable them to keep up that position. The Marathi Government was good enough to continue the same favour to these much-respected families, and it is our earnest solicitude that the enlightened British rulers may be pleased to continue to extend to us the same helping hand. We beg to conclude by offering our most heartfelt prayers to the Almighty Allah for the permanence of the British Raj, on which may the sun of prosperity never set, but ever grow resplendent, and may poor India have ever the good fortune of having as pro-consuls, statesmen of your ability, wisdom, and foresightedness. We beg to subscribe ourselves, your Excellency's most humble and devoted servants, (Signed) Abdul Fattah Moulvi, or Ashrafali Peerzaday, Jagirdar of Satpur and Indor; Kaji Mir Giasodin, Special Magistrate, Moulvi Nizamodin Pizaday, Moulvi Sayed Ahmed Pizaday, and others.

His Excellency then laid the foundation-stone of the hospital, having done which he returned to the dais.

His Excellency, in addressing the assembly, said :—

Gentlemen of the Nasick Municipality, and of the Mahomedan community of Nasick,—I have to thank you for your very cordial and loyal addresses, and to assure you that it has given me great pleasure to have taken this opportunity of visiting this most historic and interesting town. The occasion is a particularly interesting one, including more than one ceremony. In the first place, I have had the pleasure this afternoon of declaring open a tramway as a means of connection between Nasick and the railway, which is remarkable as being one of the first instances of purely private enterprise that we have seen on this side of India. I have already had the opportunity of expressing the hope that not only may that special company find it worth its while to continue this enterprise, but that its own success may encourage imitation. Then that has been followed by the ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the Nasick Civil Hospital, the erection of which is partly the work of yourselves and partly of Government; and I need hardly say that although the most generous wish would be that it should never be occupied, recognising that as an impossibility, I am sure I echo your wishes in hoping that it may be full of comfort and solace to those who have the misfortune to have to visit it. Again, in this immediate neighbourhood I have had the pleasure of seeing another instance of the advance of opinion and thought in India—the necessity of affording our sisters and mothers and wives an opportunity of obtaining medical aid in an institution which is acceptable to the peculiarities of the people of this country. Well, gentlemen, I think in reply to the addresses that you have been good enough to present to me, I will deal, first of all, with that presented by the Mahomedan community, for which I am extremely grateful. And I have no hesitation in saying that I believe her Majesty's Government have no idea of diverting from what I believe has been a just extension of those advantages which were extended by the Maharaja Government, and have hitherto been extended by her Majesty's, and I need scarcely repeat here the remarks I have had an opportunity of making in other parts of the Presidency, that it is the anxious desire of myself and all those who have the heavy burden of the Government upon them that this community should take its proper position amongst the people of this country, and by their own exertions and endeavours show that they are worthy of the consideration handed down to them, and that they are capable of taking a leading part in the progress of this country. In passing to the address presented to me by the Municipality, I also thank them for its very cordial tone, and am obliged to them for their kindly recognition of the opportunity I have taken of visiting this place. They have been good enough to suggest that it is my desire to make myself acquainted with the people of the district, and of the various places of interest in the Presidency. Indeed, it appears to me to be the duty of anyone placed in such a high position as I have the honour to occupy, to acquaint himself as far as time will permit not only with the places, and the inhabitants of those places, but also with the officials, and although the burden of Government is very heavy, and it is necessary in consequence to be a large part of one's time at head-quarters, otherwise business would be delayed to a great extent, still it is my anxious desire to take every opportunity of visiting, as often as I can, all the head-quarters of districts in order that I may not only know them but also the people. Then, gentlemen, you go on to refer to the hospital upon which I have already touched. Next you dwell on those needs in categorical order which, you say, are required by the people of Nasick, and you put them in order thus :—A good supply of drinking water, a bridge across the river, and a system of drainage on the right bank. You tell me that a scheme has been prepared, the estimate of which comes to some four lakhs of rupees. I have endeavoured to ascertain what is the actual proposal as regards the supply of water for Nasick, and it appears to me there have been two schemes considered by the Municipality, one the larger scheme which will cost about four lakhs, and the other grafted on to the scheme for a bridge. I will first deal with the scheme costing four lakhs of rupees. You proceed to say that an undertaking on this scale is quite beyond the means of the Municipality, and therefore it is that you bespeak for the scheme at the hands of Government a most generous consideration. That is a matter, you further say, in which you think Government may well aid you by a liberal grant from provincial funds. Well, there is an assumption on that remark which I feel bound to take notice of; and there is a further suggestion which, if followed out to finality, may, I think, not be so agreeable perhaps to the people of Nasick, as the assumption in this address suggests, that the supply of good drinking water to the people of Nasick is one which may well be assisted by provincial funds. Well, the question may be asked to what extent are we to carry out that principle? Because, perhaps, you know the people of Bombay might suggest that the people of Nasick might contribute to the supplying of Bombay with pure water from Tanna; and I do not know what the people of Nasick would care to bear that burden upon their shoulders. I observe that you suggest that the supply of good drinking water is a matter which affects not Nasick only, but the whole of India; and I presume in that you refer to the fact that Nasick being a very sacred place is visited by pilgrims from all parts of India. On the other hand, Nasick benefits from these visits of the pilgrims. If that be true, it appears to me somewhat far-fetched to assert that it affects the whole of India; because obviously if they benefit by the water, Nasick benefits to some extent by the visits of the pilgrims. As regards the suggestion that the supply of water to Nasick should be borne by other parts of the Presidency—in other words, that people who are not to benefit by your water should pay for it—that is a matter which I think will have to be supported by rather stronger arguments than I have had put before me as yet. And the assumption with which you support it is that the sum of four lakhs of rupees is an expenditure beyond the means of the Municipality. Well, gentlemen, that is a point we may consider now. I have got a report here, which was called for some years ago by my predecessor. I think it was in 1887. It has been some time in coming in, because it involved a good many inquiries, and some statistics had to be found out. This report gives the principal Municipalities—all the Municipalities I think in the Presidency. It states the populations and what their incomes were in 1888-89; the number of police; and gives a description of the water-supply, the surface drainage whether complete or not, the conservancy staff and their cost per annum, and other matters. Naturally I looked to see what was your financial position in Nasick, and I found that your income in 1888-89 was something like Rs. 49,000; and I find that your cash balance at the end of 1888-89 was over Rs. 63,000. I find, therefore, you have no debt as all. Well, gentlemen, that means that you had in that year—and I am rather of the impression your cash balance has handsomely increased since then—a cash balance exceeding your annual income, and you had no debt. Now let us look further into the matter. Supposing the people of this country suddenly discovered that the Government of India had a cash balance exceeding by something like 25 per cent. its income, do you not think you would have some cause for complaint, and say that you had been over-taxed? Or else you would be justified in demanding that the cash balance should be spent upon useful works. That, I think, is a very fair argument to advance in opposition to your assertion that the expenditure of four lakhs of rupees is entirely beyond your means; because it seems to me, looking at those figures, that there is very nearly a sum which would enable you to pay the interest on a loan, and something towards a sinking fund. If you ask me to inquire into these matters, I can only take a practical view of the question, because what you ask me to do is that the people of the Presidency should be taxed for the water-supply of Nasick. It is quite justifiable, therefore, that I should look into your financial position. This is a report of two years ago, so that it seems to me, looking at the fact that you have no debt at all, and that you have a handsome balance, and that Government is prepared to advance loans for purposes of this kind, that it is for you to consider whether you will not be more justified, seeing that you put the supply of fresh water in the foreground, in trying to supply out that scheme by means of those funds that are at your disposal than in asking for the eleemosynary aid of the inhabitants of municipalities and other parts of the Presidency. I only in a very kindly spirit make that suggestion for your consideration, and with no idea of being thought unsympathetic with the wants of the people of Nasick; nor must you suppose at the same time that I want you to run into debt unnecessarily. But when you say that a scheme of this character is quite beyond the means of this Municipality, I think you are ignoring—and I do not think you are singular in that respect in the Bombay Presidency—that you have a property which you make no mention of, but which is largely used by such bodies as yours in all parts of Europe, and that is the property of credit. With such security behind your backs as this you are in a position to effect a loan on reasonable terms. As you say that a pure water-supply is absolutely necessary to the people of the town you are placed in this position of having to decide whether you will effect a debt which you are justified in making upon the basis of your financial position to supply the needs of the people of town and I trust, however, as I had said before, that you will not think I am in the least out of sympathy with the needs of your people. I only take a practical view of your needs, of your position, and of the aspects that a request of this kind presents to me when I am asked to contribute towards the water-supply of Nasick from funds contributed by other taxpayers in the Presidency. Regarding the bridge, as I said before, I understand the bridge is at present merged on to a scheme for the supply of water; and I do not at this moment understand whether if the larger water-supply scheme were taken in hand, the water-supply scheme connected with the bridge would be necessary. If not, I imagine that the cost of the bridge might decidedly be reduced. I do not know, because I am in the dark at this moment as to whether the water-supply merged on to the bridge is connected with the scheme before Government. For this you ask for a contribution from Government. I go as far as to say that stands on an entirely different footing to the water-supply, because it has always been recognised—certainly during English rule in this country—that as provincial roads and bridges are a means of communication for all people from one end of the province to the other, contributions may be made towards them from Government funds. To what extent Government will undoubtedly give fair consideration to the request made by you. But as to whether the bridge is a necessity or not is another matter to consider. I have nothing before me at this moment to show that this bridge is not such a desideratum as you appear to think. If it is, and it is absolutely necessary to join the two banks of the river, for the travellers of that provincial road, and if it is shown that that permanent road is largely used, then it appears to me, following upon precedent, this is a case for favourable consideration by Government. But, in the absence of definite information at this moment as to the necessity for the bridge, I should not like to pledge myself so favourably as you would wish me; but I will undertake to look into the matter as soon as I possibly can. As regards the drainage scheme, which I am under the impression is calculated to cost about Rs. 40,000. In regard to that I may refer you to the remarks I have already offered you as regards the property which lies ready at your hand in the shape of credit. The same remarks apply equally to the supply of water and the drainage scheme. A great responsibility rests upon you for the preservation of the health of the people whose needs you have to look after, and it is rather for you than for me to say how those needs should be understood. I can only say that to the extent of the advance of money in the shape of loans, you may be always assured that where the works are beneficial and really necessary, Government will be always glad to help you; and if they can assist you legitimately with the grant of money for carrying out works of a public character, we will always be glad to do so, and I trust that our own financial position will never compel us to be niggardly in that respect. In conclusion I have to thank you for the very high compliment that you have paid me by asking me to allow the hospital to be called after my name. I need hardly say that I accept it as a very high compliment; and that I am extremely grateful to you, and trust you will convey to your fellow-townsmen my heartiest thanks for the kind and cordial reception you have given me on my first visit to Nasick, which I trust will not be my last. (Loud applause.)

H. E. the Governor and party having been decorated with garlands and presented with flowers, the assembly dispersed. His Excellency the Governor then drove with Mr. Baker, to his bungalow where in the evening a dinner party was given, to which all the heads of departments were invited to meet his Excellency.

This morning his Excellency the Governor visited the schools, and in the afternoon drove to Deolali, paying a visit to the distillery on the way. At Deolali he dined at the officers' mess, and instead of returning to Nassick, proceeded to the railway station, where in his saloon carriage he spent the night. To-morrow morning he will leave for Dhulia via Chalisgaon. It is expected Dhulia will be reached about 8 p.m., when he will drive direct to the collector's bungalow, where he is to reside during his short stay at Dhulia. On Sunday he will inspect the water works in course of construction; on Monday morning at 8 o'clock his Excellency will receive an address from the municipality: and at half past two in the afternoon will leave Dhulia for Bombay.

MISS VAN TASSELL.

Our Poona correspondent writes :—Miss Valerie Van Tassell, the celebrated lady-parachutist who has made over three hundred successful parachute descents, was to have given an exhibition of her great skill at Poona this morning, but owing to the meagre patronage accorded her, she did not ascend. Mr. Shearer's compound, adjoining the Empress Gardens, near the Race-course, had been enclosed in, and every preparation made for the balloon ascent, but very few people paid to enter the enclosure. About ten thousand people congregated outside, and were content to see what they could from such points of vantage as they had secured without paying. It was consequently decided to abandon the ascent as Professor Van Tassell said he would not give the public a free entertainment when those who could pay would not do so. Those who were inside the enclosure therefore had their money returned to them, and the immense crowds dispersed after waiting from 7 o'clock till about 9 o'clock. When the money was being returned to those who had honestly paid for admission, large numbers of natives found their way into the compound unobserved by the police, and claimed a refund also. It was a beautifully still and clear morning, and just suited for balloon

SIR GEORGE CHETWYND'S REMINISCENCES.

The reminiscences published by Messrs. Longman contain an amount of anecdotal matter connected with the turf which is positively bewildering. Sir George has had a long and varied experience of the racing world, and the fruits of his observation are placed before the public with the utmost lavishness. Whether he is telling the smart things said and done by owners, trainers, and jockeys, criticising the performances of celebrated horses, or discussing the causes of failure or success, the writer of the volumes before us almost always contrives to be interesting. The work is naturally full of technicalities, but for all that it will amuse even the least horsey of readers. We may appropriately begin our quotations by Sir George Chetwynd's account of his first visit to Newmarket:—

"A fortnight after the Doncaster Meeting I went to Newmarket for the first time, to stay with some friends near that famous town. I had heard very much of it, but at first it came very little up to my expectations. How delightful it was then, nevertheless, compared to what it is now! There was only a small stand at the Rowley Mile Post, containing one large room for luncheon, with a balcony outside, and a small room downstairs to afford shelter from the rain. The only possible way of 'doing' Newmarket with any comfort or satisfaction was to ride all day long. I well recollect how delightful it was on a fine bracing day to gallop up to the Birdcage, to hastily alight, and throw one's reins to one of the many men on the look-out for a shilling; take stock of the horses, remark the number of runners, and settle what to back; then came the hurried stampede of the riders to their horses, the mad race down to the Ring, the forcing one's way in to get at the chief bookmakers, the booking of the bets, and the rush to see the race. And what racing it was then, with Fordham, T. Cannon, F. French, Chaloner, Osborne, Custance, Daley, J. Adams, Grimshaw, Wells, Maidment, Goater, Kenyon, and many others, who are certainly not to be matched in the present year of grace."

Sir George Chetwnd is in no sense unconscious to the humours of the race-course:—

"Many of my readers will recall to mind Mr. James Barber's black swallow-tail coat, open waistcoat, and brown travelling rug, with a hole cut in the middle of it for his head to go through, worn, in fact, as a cape. For many years he was partner with Mr. Saxon, 'who knew how many beans make five,' as the saying goes, and never got the worst of any transactions with his friends. One of the latter's favourite sayings was: 'If a man does Jame Barber the first time, I says Shame on that man; but if a man does James Barber the second time, I says Shame on James Barber.' This reminds me of a story of the late Mr. Fred Swindell, when a friend came to him for advice and asked him what he ought to do, as a man had paid him twice over 100l. for some bet. 'Do, lad?' replied the 'Napoleon of the turf,' 'look hard at him next time thee meets him, and perhaps he'll pay thee a third time.' This is quite on a par with his ideas of what people ought to be in sharpness: intellect, as when he heard that some man who could ill afford it had been robbed of his watch, he said, with a contemptuous shrug of his shoulders, 'I' ates people as loses their watches. Give me the man as can pinch one when times is bad.'

"Talking of Mr. Fred Swindell, one day he was very ill, and Mr. George Payne met a great friend of his, Mr. Armstrong, in London, stopped him, and asked after the sufferer. 'He's very queer, Mr. Payne, very queer, was the grave reply. 'You don't mean to say he thinks he is going to die, do you?' asked Mr. Payne. 'Well, Mr. Payne, it isn't quite that; what he is afraid of is that if he does, he might not be asked up into the drawing-room.'"

One of the most curious of Sir George's Reminiscences is connected with the famous murderer, Palmer. Here is a list of narrow escapes which happened to that person's acquaintances:—

"Mr. Frail was a very agreeable, entertaining companion, and full of anecdotes. He told me that once he went down to Liverpool with three thousand pounds in notes for electioneering purposes (what sort of purposes we had better not inquire), and that he occupied a double-bedded room in the hotel with Palmer, the notorious poisoner, then a friend of his. When he woke in the morning, he found that Palmer, always an early riser, was already dressed, and gone out.

"As he was finishing his own toilet Palmer came into the room, just as Mr. Frail was putting his hand under his pillow to take out the waistcoat that contained the money. 'What have you got there, John?' Palmer asked.

"'I hope to find three thousand pounds in notes,' was Mr. Frail's reply, in his peculiar measured tones. 'Good Heavens,' said Palmer, 'why didn't you tell me so last night?' The remark came back to Mr. Frail's mind, with unpleasant significance, when he afterwards found that his friend was a wholesale murderer. Mr. George Payne, too, told me that he saw Cook one morning after he had won the Shrewsbury Cup, and, knowing him, congratulated him on his victory. Cook replied, 'Oh, Mr. Payne, don't wish me joy. I am so ill and have had such a fearful night; I am going away now with Palmer; there he stands,' and on looking round Mr. Payne says he saw Palmer 'standing with his hands behind him intently regarding them.' It was afterwards at the trial that the night before this conversation took place, the landlady of the Raven Hotel saw Palmer holding a tumbler under the gaslight in the passage and stirring something up in it with a spoon. This was supposed to be the first dose of antimony he gave Cook. 'What are you mixing, Mr. Palmer?' the landlady asked. 'What am I mixing?' he replied (he had extraordinary command over his looks, as Cook's uncle testified when travelling with him from Rugby to Rugeley to account for Cook had met with his death by foul play), 'why some whisky and water and sugar!' What a scene for a drama, those three men standing on the Shrewsbury Race-course, Cook, the intended victim, the poisoner who meant to finish him off that night (Palmer had administered strychnine pills to Cook that evening at Rugeley, and then sat up in his own house opposite the inn to await the result, and when he was summoned, made the foolish remark that told so against him at the trial, 'I never dressed so quickly in all my life,' for he could not possibly have got half his clothes on in the time), and Mr. Payne, little knowing what a fearful tragedy was being secretly devised. In racing circles it was firmly believed that Mr. Padwick would have been Palmer's next victim. William Saunders, of Hednesford, who was my trainer in 1872, told me he knew Palmer well—in fact, his horse, 'The Chicken,' was trained at Hednesford—and that he believes one day Palmer put something in the tea as a test; at any rate, he and one or two friends were very ill after drinking it."

Gambling stories occupy a not inconsiderable portion of the volumes before us. Here is an account of Crockford's—"the good old times" given to the author by Mr. Payne:—

"Many were the stories he told of his early life, of his hunting, of the enormous sum he lost on the Leger before he came of age, of his never seeing daylight for a whole week in one Winter, owing to being challenged by a friend to play at cards a certain number of games, which resulted in their playing every night for six days till seven o'clock in the morning. Of course it was dark then, at that season, and he used not to get up till half-past three to four o'clock. He was fond of describing Crockford's when the conversation turned on hazard or cards, and used to speak of the lavish way in which the old fishmonger supplied his guests (or victims, with the finest hothouse peaches, grapes, and every conceivable delicacy that could be obtained for money, and all this gratis. A number of men who did not care to play at hazard used purposely to lose a hundred or two a year at the tables to have the pleasure of dining and supping with their friends, who all flocked to the magnificent rooms, which at night presented the appearance of a luxurious club. Mr. Payne used to narrate that after dinner he would sometimes stroll round there early, and finding hardly any one there except Crockford at his desk, used to sit down and play a game of backgammon with him, both being fine players."

Gamblers are always the most superstitious of mortals—a truth illustrated by the following account of Captain Batchelor, which is somewhat incongruously grouped with a piece of "good advice," and certain satirical observations as to the "mysterious backer":—

"Captain Batchelor was an extraordinarily superstitious man. One day I heard him say, coming down in the train, 'What a bore it is the Houghton week lasts six days; I am obliged to take down six different suits of clothes.' If he lost the first day, he would not think of appearing in the same suit the next day, and so on through the week. He had a mania for touching with his stick pieces of orange-peel or paper that he saw in front of him as he walked, and I often suggested what fun it would be to walk some little distance in front of him up Piccadilly or St. James's-street, tearing up pieces of paper as one went. It would have taken him a considerable time to walk a hundred yards. He was a very fine whist player, playing a peculiar game of his own, and preferring to play in a muff rubber. He always in dealing gave vent to a peculiar hiss as he turned the card up, and invariably turned his cards three times over, and stroked his forehead before looking at them."

To return to the racing stories, the following anecdote may be interesting, as illustrative of a piece of coolness and somewhat sharp practice not altogether, perhaps, without excuse:—

"Mr. Smith, the owner of Paganini, and generally called 'Paganini Smith,' was supposed to have only given Fordham five pounds for his winning mount, and here I must relate an amusing story of the way Fordham is said to have avenged himself. In the following year Fordham had the mount on Idus in the Newmarket Handicap, Snowden riding Paganini. A short distance from home, Fordham saw that it would be a desperately near thing between them, and indeed could not disguise from himself that, if anything, Snowden's mount was actually going the better of the two; so, without looking at Snowden, he said, 'Jem, I'll save five pounds with you?' Snowden, desiring to see how the chances stood, looked to ascertain how Idus was going, as Fordham had thought she would, for that was his artful plan to distract his dangerous rival's attention for a moment. Seizing the second, Fordham got first run, and won a short neck. Riding back into the saddling enclosure at the top of the town, the victorious jockey saw Mr. Smith looking anything but pleased, and maliciously determined to vex him still more, so leaning down to the boy who was leading Paganini in, he said, in a whisper, loud enough for Smith to hear, 'Look sharp; I think I am a bit short of weight!' The bait took. Mr. Smith hoped of winning yet by the disqualification of Idus flashed through his mind—rushed frantically into the weighing-room to watch with keen and eager eyes the process of weighing-in. There he saw Fordham passed all right at the scale, as of course he knew he would be, and as he got out of the chair and passed Mr. Smith, he said, with a smile on his face, 'Quite.'

Judging by this account, Admiral Rous must have been a rather exasperating opponent at billiards:—

"It was very amusing to see the Admiral and Mr. Payne play at billiards, and to hear the chaff that used to go on during the game. The Admiral was fond of potting his adversary's ball and giving a miss in baulk, and at Mr. Payne's look of disgust, partly assumed, would say, 'Safety and succour, you know!' If the balls looked pretty safe, Mr. Payne would remark, with a wink to the lookers on, 'I think there's a cannon there,' meeting with response in the Admiral's gruff voice, 'Always a cannon to a good player!' though at the same time he would play for safety himself. When he left the balls safe for his adversary he was prodigal in his offers of 'a gold snuff-box if you score.' The Admiral always took his waistcoat off, besides his coat, and then if he had the worst of the game, his braces would follow, which led Mr. Payne to remark that some day in the heat of the moment the Admiral would be found trying to make the last few points without any trousers on."

There is vigorous wit in the following pedigree given by a breeder to a horse that had lost him money, and whom he had afterwards sold:—"Dear Sir,—Your horse was sired by young Hercules, and 'damned' by his late owner.—Yours truly——."

After some general reflections on the voice of gambling Sir George makes the following observations, which are apparently to be regarded as the final fruits of his experiences on the Turf:—

"If a young man came to me and asked me if I would advise him to go on the Turf, I should reply, without a moment's hesitation, 'No;' believing that even if he was very well off, and if he hardly ever made a bet, and so had little experience of the vexations of losing, he would be spared much annoyance. His temper would not be improved by the practice of 'going racing,' and he would avoid the thousands of petty jealousies, quarrels, pretended friendships, false congratulations, the ups and downs, the mortification of being beaten by a head, the accidents—of all which weigh down the scale too heavily on one side; whilst the other contains a few victories, though truly they are pleasant enough when they come!"

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steam-ship Norna, 1,441 tons, Captain D J Greig, sailed on Saturday last for Elephant Point, in ballast.

The steam-ship Ashlands, 1,491 tons, Captain F McEwan, sailed on Saturday last for Marseilles with a general cargo.

The steam-ship Emir, 2,620 tons, Captain J H Robson, cleared on Saturday last for Antwerp with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's steam-ship Booldana, 2,133 tons, Captain R B Wood, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Calcutta with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's steam-ship Wardha, 2,552 tons, Captain P L Wadge, sailed on Saturday last for Rangoon and Moulmein via Calcutta, with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's steam-ship Aska, 180 tons, Captain G Jacobs, cleared on Saturday last for Karachi via Kathiawar coast, with a general cargo, and 65 deck passengers.

The Bombay and Persia S N Co's steam-ship Sculptor, 850 tons, Captain A McAllister, sailed yesterday for Jeddah, with a general cargo, and 641 deck passengers.

The steam-ship Scharlachberger, 1,854 tons, Captain E Groot, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Hamburg via Karachi with a general cargo and 6 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Glade and Co.

The B I S N Co's steam-ship Karagola, 598 tons, Captain J C Tice, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Karachi via Kathiawar coast with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Fuller, Mrs F Karombhai, Mrs Ismail Abdoola, Mrs J Lalljee, and four friends, Mr F Jamabhoy and friend, 5 native ladies, and 370 deck.

The B I S N Co's steam-ship Purulia, 993 tons, Captain F E Gillett, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo, 16 chests opium, and the following passengers:—Miss Jenning, Captain Thatcher, Surgeon Crawly, Mr Canjee, Mr Dhurumsey, Mr Sunderdass Jenekali, Nawab N Jung, and two ladies, two native gentlemen, and 153 deck.

The B I S N Co's steam-ship Simla, 1,039 tons, Captain J Robertson, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Major and Mrs Ternan, Mr A Merodith, Miss Hannah, Mr Shaik Yasuff, Mr Shaik Alli and son, Major F H Forjett, Mr Merotafa, Mr Salah Bucker, Mr J E Dallas, Mr Nasir bin Loota, The Revd and Mrs W J Abegail, Mr Ahmed bin Ganum, Mr Abdool Latiff, Mr Mahomed Yassuff, Mr M Roka, Mr Sayed Abdool Vab, The Rev Father Schmidt, and 65 deck.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The P and O Co's steam-ship Peshawur, 2,136 tons, Commander W A Wheeler, arrived in harbour yesterday from China, with H M's China and Australian Mails, a general cargo, and the following passengers:—From Shanghai to Bombay—Mr TCorley. From Colombo to London—Miss Macdonald. From Sydney to London—Mr. Macdonald. From Colombo to Bombay.—Mrs. Robotham, Mr. H. H. Gothy, Miss Gothy, Master Kavanagh, Miss Hurst, Mr. J. D. Jones, Mr. Requedat, and Miss Macdonald. From Madras to Bombay—Mr. Finch. From Sydney to Bombay—Mr. Marshall and Mr. Selby. From Adelaide to Bombay—Mr. Capilli. From Melbourne to Bombay—Mr. Viers. From different ports—14 dock.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—March 7.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Ebro	1591	Morgan	A	F Muir & Co
„ Sculptor	850	McAllister	C	B I S N Co
„ Emir	2620	Robson	D	K Nixon & Co
„ Wal		Nacoda	M	Shepherd & Co
„ W. Hall	1888	Kilvert	N	K Nixon & Co
„ Windsor	1797	Raeburn	N	W&A Graham & Co
„ La Bourdonnais	1274	Schmitz	O	M Maritimes & Co
„ Ashlands	1491	McEwan	P	W&A Graham & Co
„ Megna	753	Steuart	Q	M Mackenzie & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

S.S. Kaveri		Nacoda		Shepherd & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Singapore	2432	Parodi	3	F Bozoni.
„ Bisagno	1499	Orengo	4	F Bozoni
„ Lycia	2116	Jones	9	K Nixon & Co
„ Argus	1822	Curry	10	R Stuart & Co
„ Kirby Hall	1688	Phillips	13	E Bates & Co
„ Pemba	988	Houstoun	15	B I S N Co

HARBOUR WALL.

S.S. Karagola	598	Tice	B I S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
7	Karagola (s)	Tice	Karachi.
	Purulia (s)	Gillett	Busreh, Feb 21.
	Booldana (s)	Wood	Calcutta, Feb 23.
	Scharlachberg (s)	Groot	Hamburg, Jan 29.
8	Peshawur (s)	Wheeler	Shanghai, Feb 14.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
7	Portuguese Gunboat Rio Lima	Silva	Goa.
	Aska (s)	Jacobs	Karachi, &c.
	Norna (s)	Greig	Elephant Point,
	Emir (s)	Robson	Antwerp.
	Siam (s)	Jephson	Aden.
	Ashland (s)	McEwan	Marseilles.
	Wardha (s)	Wadge	Rangoon, &c.
8	Sculptor (s)	McAllister	Joddah, &c.

The steamer Simla, Captain Robertson, obtained her port clearance on Saturday last for the Persian Gulf via Karachi.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last:—
Steamer Ellora, for Coast and Calcutta.
„ Lansdowne Tower, for Dunkirk, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

March.			
4	Patna s	Stafford	Moulmein Feb 24.
	Pachumba s	Macfadyne	Rangoon, Feb. 24.
	Vadala s	Johnstone	Bombay, Feb. 21.

DEPARTURES.

March 4.—Steamer Nowshera.
March 3.—Steamer Traveller, Fultala, and Oriental, and barque La Escocesa.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

March.			
4	Kola s		Rangoon.
5	Chindwara s		Bombay.
	Sirsa s		Rangoon.
5	Sirdhana s		Calcutta.
6	Clan Matheson		Liverpool.
	Chupra s		Gopaulpore.

DEPARTURE.

March.		
4	Rewa s	London.

KURRACHEE.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.			
25	Lycia	John	Liverpool.
26	Bagdad	Whitehead	Bombay.
27	Rydal Hall	Jenninge	Perim.
27	Sculptor	Macallisteo	Aden.
28	Kapurthala	Rothwell	Bombay via C. Coast.
28	Worsely Hall	Black	North Shields.

March.

1	Scharlachberger	E Groot	Hamburg.
2	Labourdonnais	Schmitz	Aden.
3	Karagola	Tice	Bombay.
3	Clandeboye	Bannister	Marmagoa.
3	Purulia	Gillett	

DEPARTURES.

Feb.			
25	Carl Rahtkens	Spiegelberg	Dundee.
25	Aska	Jacob	Bombay via C. Coast.
26	Simla	Robertson	Bombay.
26	Bagdad	Whitehead	Persian Gulf.
28	Kapurthala	Rothwell	Bombay via C. Coast.
28	Lycia	Jones	Bombay.
28	Sculptor	Macallister	do.

March

2	Rydall Hall	Jennings	Liverpool.
6	Labourdonnais	Schmitz	Bombay.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Steamer Worsely Hall, Black, Sir Charles Forbes and Co., for Liverpool.
„ Scharlacberger, E Groot, Donald Graham & Co, for Hamburg.
„ Clandeboye, Bannister, Ralli Brothers, for Liverpool.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 6th March, 1891.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29'832
Temperature of the Air	78'9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	73'3
Dew Point	70'2
Relative humidity of Air	77'3
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0'0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	85'1
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	72'2
General Directions of Wind*	NW, SW, SSE, WNW, NNE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	210

* From midnight to midnight.

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I have found it, and I think,
Nay I know and do not doubt,
One I cannot do without.

When the system is upset,
"ABBEY'S POTASH" you must get;
Heartburn, Headache, both of these;
Why it cures at once with ease.

Indigestion, and such ills,
It relieves far more than pills;
Acidity, if you are wise,
You will try to neutralise.

Thirst and fever when they stay,
"ABBEY'S POWDER" drives away;
Rheumatism too will fly,
If this antidote you try.

I am a doctor, and can tell
What does me good and makes me well
So now I strongly recommend,
You'll take some, too, my ailing friend.
And then, no doubt, you will declare,
That benefits like these you share,
And be quite glad, and say with me,
I new from all complaints am free.

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8 Years Old ** (Blue Capsule.)
5 Years Old * (Green Capsule.)
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EDWARD'S HARLENE, POSITIVELY FORCES Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers & Mustachios, To Grow Heavily in a Few Weeks, without Injury to the Skin, and no matter at what age. The world-renowned Remedy for Baldness, from whatever cause arising. As a Producer of Whiskers & Mustachios it has never been equalled. As a Curer of Weak and Thin Eyelashes, or Restoring Grey Hair to its Original Colour, Never Fails.
1/6, 2/6, 3/6, and 5/6 per Bottle, from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers, all over the World.
EDWARDS & Co., 5, New Oxford-st LONDON, ENGLAND.

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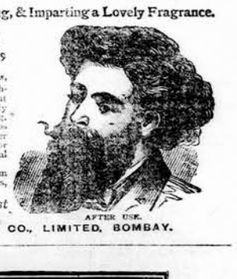

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ACTON & BORMAN'S SPECIALITIES:
"PROTECTOR" KNIFE POLISH,
In 3d Packets and 6d. is 2s 6d Tins EVERYWHERE.
"ROYAL LUSTRE" BLACK LEAD
In Packets, 1d. & 2d. ONE TRIAL SOLICITED.
ALSO
"GENUINE" EMERY-EMERY AND GLASS CLOTHS.
"ROYAL PATENT" Flexible Glass Paper.
BLOCK Black Leads, Knife Boards, &c.
72, SHOE LANE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1781.

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LUKE & SPENCER, LIMITED,
ARDWICK, MANCHESTER.
Manufacturers of
Improved Patent Consolidated
EMERY DISCS.
GRINDING AND POLISHING MACHINERY,
For Engineers, Machinists, Tool Makers, &c., &c.
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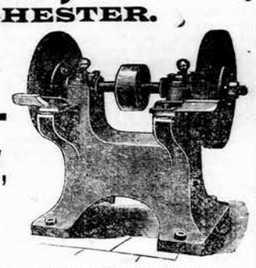
PRIZE MEDALS:
Amsterdam, 1883; International Inventions (London), 1885.



Universal Grinder. Pattern C.

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And see that each Jar bears Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.
J. Liebig
FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.
Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.
To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.
Cookery Books Post Free on Application to the Company.
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Cadbury's (REGISTERED) Cocoa
GUARANTEED PURE GUARANTEED SOLUBLE
IS ABSOLUTELY PURE.
Cadbury's Cocoa is guaranteed to be pure Cocoa.
Cadbury's Cocoa is Soluble in Boiling Milk and Water.
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Cadbury's Cocoa is not reduced in value by the addition of Starch, Sugar, &c.
Cadbury's Cocoa is specially rich in flesh-forming and strength-sustaining qualities.
Cadbury's Cocoa is a gentle stimulant, and sustains against hunger & bodily fatigue.
Cadbury's Cocoa is delicious, nutritious, digestible, comforting, and a refined beverage suitable for all Seasons of the year.
In the whole process of manufacturing Cadbury's pure Cocoa the automatic machinery employed obviates the necessity for its being once touched by the human hand.
PRECAUTION & WARNING.—Always ask for Cadbury's Cocoa. Always examine your Purchase. See that you have not been induced to accept an Imitation, and be aware of highly-coloured and druggied preparations offered as pure Cocoa. Anything of a mottled character associated with Cocoa pods, claims at once that it is not pure.

BASS GREEN DIAMOND
LIGHTER THAN GERMAN BEER.
Purest and Lightest ALE extant.

STONE'S BOTTLING
BASS GREEN DIAMOND.
Can be obtained of Messrs. MACKENZIE, LYALL & CO., G. F. KELLNER & CO., CALCUTTA; and of the principal dealers in India.

Dr. Lalor's Trade Mark PHOSPHODYNE is Registered under the Trade Marks Act for the INDIAN EMPIRE, and attested by the Seal of the Registrar Calcutta.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

For TWENTY FIVE YEARS has maintained its world-reputation as the ONLY SAFE RELIABLE PHOSPHORIC REMEDY discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, dependent upon the Deficiency of Vital Forces.
IT CURES Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
CURES Kidney and Liver Complaints.
CURES all Blood Disorders.
CURES Consumption and General Debility.
CHECKS all Wasting of the Vital Forces, From whatever cause arising.
The EFFECT of this Standard PHOSPHORIC Remedy in New Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Missed Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is Really Marvellous,
DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE
Actually creates New Nervous Fluid and Brain Matter by supplying the Blood with the Electric Life Element—PHOSPHORUS, the very Core and Centre of the Brain itself, restoring the fullest and most vigorous conditions of Robust Health of Body and Mind, and whilst pleasant to the taste, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles. Its energising effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a Feeling of Complete Strength, and Comfort, to which the Patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. The bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, the Skin clear and healthy, and the Hair acquires Strength, showing the importance of its action on the Organs of Nutrition.
HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.
DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE
is the only Medicine of the Kind or name awarded a Certificate of Merit, at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-4, where all Countries were Exhibitors and the only Trade Mark—"PHOSPHODYNE"—Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Act.
BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS!—None is genuine unless every bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words "DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England," engraved thereon.
THOUSANDS of unimpeachable TESTIMONIALS from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively the Verdict Universal that, in the World of scientific research, no other Phosphoric Preparation has received such exalted praise and distinguished recognition.
Directions for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above diseases are enclosed with each Bottle.
Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each by all Chemists

NOTICES.

NEURALGIA
Dr Moussette's Pills
Relieve and cure the most acute and inveterate Neuralgia when all other remedies have failed.
DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE
4170 *Sold by all Chemists*
WHOLESALE: CLIN & Co, PARIS

MATHEY-CAYLUS
CAPSULES & INJECTION
Have been used for over twenty years with the greatest success by the leading physicians, in London, Paris and New-York.
MATHEY-CAYLUS CAPSULES & INJECTION have been found superior to all other for the prompt cure of recent or chronic discharges
DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE
4169 *Sold by all Chemists*
WHOLESALE: CLIN & Co, PARIS

GOUT, RHEUMATISM, PAINS
SOLUTION of Dr CLIN
Laureate of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris
MONTYON-PRIZE
This Solution is the best remedy for curing Rheumatism and articular Pains.
DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE
4168 *Sold by all Chemists*
WHOLESALE: CLIN & Co, PARIS

CHASSAING'S WINE
Bi-Digestive
with
Pepsine & Diastase
for
Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Vomiting, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Consumption, Gastralgia, Loss of Appetite, Constipation.

"This preparation of value is founded upon sound chemical and physiological principles. While pepsine is the natural solvent or digestive for nitrogenous aliments, it has little or no effect upon the feculent constituents which enter so largely into the composition of the food of man; and there is no doubt that some of the disorders of digestion arise from themal assimilation of the starchy elements. Now the proper digestive for these is diastase; and in the bi-digestive wine, of M. Chassaing, those two most important principles, pepsine and diastase, are combined in suitable proportions." — *See* THE LANCET, July 27 th, 1878.

Paris, Chassaing & Co, 6, Avenue Victoria.
Bombay, Komp & Co.
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

Dr Laville's Liquor & Pills
(Perfectly harmless)
GOUT The unfailing specific FOR CURE OF & Rheumatism
THE LIQUOR to be used in acute state & THE PILLS in the Chronical state.
« A single bottle sufficient for two, » « to three months treatment. »
Sold by all respectable Chemists
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Prize £ 660 Paris
QUINA-LAROCHE
LAROCHE'S
CINCHONA WINE
"*It is an agreeable and doubtless highly efficacious remedy.*" (THE LANCET.)
This *Vinous-Elixir* is the most powerful and valuable of the preparations of cinchona as a strengthening and antifebrile restorative.
Been employed in cases of weakness and general debility, loss of appetite, change of life, fever nervousness, exhaustion, etc.
Also prepared with **IRON** *Dyspepsia*, purifying the Blood, for *Anemia*, *Chlorosis*, for *Scrofulous Affections*: etc.
PARIS, 23, RUE DROUOT, 23, PARIS
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Poorness of Blood, Debility
Dr RABUTEAU'S
IRON SYRUP
Genuine Rabuteau's Iron Syrup is superior to all other ferruginous preparations in cases of *Chlorosis*, *Anæmia*, *Debility*, *Convalescence*, *Weakness in children*, *Poorness and alteration of Blood*, no COSTIVENESS, no DIARRHŒA
DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE
4245 *Sold by all Chemists*
WHOLESALE: CLIN & Co, PARIS

Aubergier's
CELEBRATED
SYRUP & PASTE
of Lactucarium
(OR JUICE OF THE LETTUCE)
Approved by the Paris Academy of Medecine
VERY EFFICACIOUS
IN CURING
BRONCHITIS, COLDS, COUGHS, INFLUENZA, ASTHMA, and all Affections of the respiratory organs.
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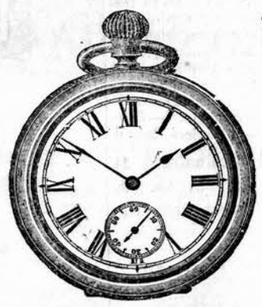
MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS, &c.,
OF BOMBAY AND POONA,

SEND their Watches, Post Prepaid and at their Risk, for their net value by V.P. Post all over India and Burma, and to ensure every satisfaction to the Purchaser they



offer the option of exchanging the Watch if not approved of, provided it is returned within two days of its receipt. The Watches specially recommended by Mr. Marcks personally from their enormous stock are the following.

Each Watch is supplied in a Case with Spare Glass and Main Spring :— Rs.

The Popular Watch, the cheapest that goes well, Keyless Crystal face	15
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The same works in Hunting case	50
The finest strongest Keyless Lever Railway Watch, 2 inch diameter, in substantial Silver case	85
The Half Chronometer Silver Crystal-faced Watch, warranted maximum variation 1 minute per month	140
The Gold Half Chronometer, very substantial	250
The same as foregoing, in Hunting case do. do. excellent Presentation Watch	280
The Highest class of Chronometer Keyless Watch, in very heavy Gold Crystal case, maximum variation minute per month	375
The same as foregoing, in very heavy Hunting Gold case	420

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"SATIN POLISH."
FOR LADIES' & CHILDREN'S BOOTS & SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.
HIGHEST AWARD WHEREVER EXHIBITED.
LATEST PARIS EXHIBITION, 1889.
AMERICAN MAGIC BRONZE
Gives to Old Boots & Shoes, Ornaments, &c. the appearance of New.
FOR GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS, USE
ARMY AND NAVY LIQUID BLACKING,
Sold by all Bootmakers, Chemists, & Storekeepers throughout India.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Tart Fruits, Potted Meats.
PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.
Preserved Fish, Soups, Game, Sausages, Hams, Bacon and Cheese
May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.
ALL GENUINE GOODS ARE LABELLED
CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.
SPECIAL AGENTS FOR
LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA
THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.
THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.
DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA
SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,
Purchasers should see that the Label on every bottle of the original WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE bears the Signature, thus:—
Lea & Perrins
Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.
Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

JUST RECEIVED
The VICTOR TYPE-WRITER
EXCELS IN SPEED, DURABILITY AND QUALITY OF WORK

PRICE Rs. 45.
IT HAS EIGHTY CHARACTERS.
With Walnut Case Rs. 10 Extra.

THE VICTOR
Is a Machine
intended to be used by Business Houses.
Forty Words a Minute
FROM DICTATION,
And over One Hundred Words a Minute from Selected Sentences have been Accomplished on the Victor.

Send for our Pamphlet, and read what Professional and Business Men say about it from all parts of the United States.

THESE ARE SOLID FACTS.

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RUBBER STAMP MANUFACTURERS,
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(LATE BANGALORE).
Send for our Illustrated Price List, and when ordering, particular care should be taken that the Name, Address, &c., be very legibly written.

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CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S
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GERMAN WINES.	
Sparkling	48 0
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Muscatel	36 0
Rudesheimer	32 8
Hockheimer	26 8
Lanbenheimer	21 0
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Orange	30 0
Angostura	39 0
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Genera	22 0
RUM.	
Jamaica	27 0
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WHISKY.
"Pall Mall" 11 years old.

Rs. 35 per Doz.

POPULAR WHISKY.
Napier Johnstone's

Square Bottle.
Rs. 30 Net per Doz.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY,
Established 1815.
Price List free on application.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO MANUFACTURERS OF
AERATED WATERS
Hay's Soluble Essences are Guaranteed to be the Finest in the Market.

HONOURABLE MENTION:
International Food Exhibition, London, October, 1880.
GOLD MEDAL:
Society of Arts, Paris, 1883.

The difference between preparations made from Hay's Essences and those made from the numerous spurious imitations of them bearing the name of Soluble Essences, is most marked, and no Manufacturer using the latter can compete with one using Hay's Preparations, as is universally known.

HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER.
A Pure Essence of the Finest Ginger, perfectly free from Capsicum. Highly adapted for the manufacture of Transparent Aerated Waters, and for all Dietetic, Medicinal and Pharmaceutical purposes. Trade Price, 5s. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 4s. 6d. per lb.

***HAY'S COMPOUND FORTIFIED ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER.** For First Quality Ginger Ale.
Specially prepared for the manufacture of the very Finest Ginger Ale made, is an addition of Vanilla, Lemon, and other flavours to the above. It imparts, with the exquisite Ginger Aroma of the above-mentioned Essence, a peculiarly fine fruity flavour, combined with the fullest amount of fragrance and pungency. Trade Price, 5s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 5s. Quantity required, 5 fluid ozs. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles.

HAY'S GINGER ALE EXTRACT. For Second Quality Ginger Ale.
This Extract is strongly recommended for the manufacture of Ginger Ale, to which it imparts Pungency, Colouring, great Brilliancy, and an unusually Fine Ginger Flavour and Aroma, and makes a thoroughly good article. Trade Price, 4s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 4s. Quantity, 3 fluid ozs. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles.

HAY'S GINGER ALE ESSENCE. Highly Concentrated. For Third Quality Ginger Ale.
This Essence, which is a complete Bouquet of Flavours in a highly concentrated state, makes a Ginger Ale possessing an amount of aroma, flavour, and quality that will be sure to command a large sale, and that is unsurpassed by the so-called finest Belfast Ginger Ale. Trade Price, 9s. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 8s. 6d. Quantity required half a fluid ounce to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles. This Essence will be found most valuable to the general trade.

***HAY'S GINGER CHAMPAGNE ESSENCE.**
For the manufacture of Ginger Champagne. This Essence is a combination of the finest flavours, and imparts with the Ginger a most exquisite aroma, making a most delicious and refreshing approximation to Champagne. Trade Price, 8s. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 7s. 6d. per lb. Quantity required, 10 fluid ozs. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles.

***HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCE OF MESSINA LEMONS.**
A magnificent Preparation, perfectly soluble, and makes the finest Lemonade obtainable. Trade Price, 8s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 8s.
"Added in the proportion of 1 fluid oz. to each gallon of Syrup, the Soluble Essence imparts the most delicious flavour of the Lemon."—*The Chemists' Journal.*

HAY'S LEMON FLAVOUR. (Perfectly Soluble).
Trade Price, 6s. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 4s. 6d. Quantity required, one and a half fluid oz. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles.

***HAY'S HOP ALE ESSENCE.**
This Essence is made from the choicest Hops grown, and is unrivalled for its peculiarly fine Hop Flavour and aroma. Hop Ale made from this Essence has the full flavour of the Finest Hops, and is a really appetizing Bitter Beer. Trade Price, 8s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 8s. Quantity required, two fluid ozs. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles.
* NOTE.—*The above are especially recommended to Clubs, Hotels, Messes, and Stores requiring the very finest Essences obtainable. There is nothing in the market to equal them.*

W. HAY {MANUFACTURING CHEMIST TO AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS} **HULL, ENGLAND.**
Indentors, to prevent disappointment, should specify that the Goods are to be of Hay's manufacture.
The greatest care is used in packing for export to India; if in 1 lb. Glass Bottles (recommended for finest Essences), the cost of packing and delivering free on board ship at Hull, London, or Liverpool, adds about 7½ per cent. to the cost.

HAY'S LEMON FLAVOUR. (Perfectly Soluble.) An exceptionally fine Essence, giving full flavour of the fresh fruit. Trade price, 5s. per lb. 12 lbs. and upwards, 4s. 6d. Quantity required, one and a half fluid oz. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles.

"MOLLISCORIUM."
For Softening, Preserving and Waterproofing
HARNESS, BOOTS AND SHOES, &c.,
ALSO FOR OILING CARRIAGE AXLES.
HARNESS COMPOSITION.
For Nourishing the Leather and producing a Brilliant Polish.
BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.
For Maintaining a Beautiful Black.
May be ordered through any House in the Trade, either here or in the United Kingdom.
VANNER & PREST, Manufacturers and Patentees, London.

2174 G. Silver Fluted Scent Bottle, Rs. 27 cash.
2175 G. Silver Whistle, Rs. 9 cash.
HAMILTON & Co JEWELLERS BOMBAY.
2176 G. Silver Whistle, Rs. 13 cash.
2177 G. Silver Engraved Scent Bottle, Rs. 36 cash.
2178 G. Silver & Cut Glass Scent Bottle, Rs. 14 cash.
2179 G. Fashionable Solid Silver Scent Bottle, Handsomely Embossed, Rs. 45 cash.
2180 G. Silver & Glass Scent Bottle, Rs. 7 cash.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES POST FREE ON APPLICATION.
2181 G. Silver Railway Carriage Key; Engraved, Rs. 34 cash, Plain Rs. 30 cash.
SELECTIONS SENT FOR APPROVAL TO ALL PARTS OF THE EMPIRE.

HAMILTON & CO.,
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BOMBAY.

SAFEST DRINK IN A HOT CLIMATE
BOSS'S ROYAL BELFAST GINGER ALE IRELAND
By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.

Perfected in One Operation by the process invented by Möller in 1852, Incomparable, Palatable, Perfect, Pure,
MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL
Do not be induced to accept *any* other ONLY Möller's ever took 20 Prizes.
REGIST'D MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL TRADE MK.
Be wary of recent imitations! so extensively puffed now.
Is simply a *pure* OIL! it contains none of the 50-60 per cent. of water necessarily in emulsions—cheap commodities usually charged at THE PRICE OF PURE OIL.
OIL.
Be sure you have *NEW* oil!
EVERY BOTTLE OF RECENT PRODUCTION HAS THE DATE PERFORATED ON BOTH LABELS.

BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.
SOUTHALLS'
SANITARY TOWELS
FOR LADIES.
ANTISEPTIC AND ABSORBENT. FOR ACCOUCHEMENT AND GENERAL USE.
An Eminent Medical Authority writes:—"One of the most valuable inventions for Women's comfort I have seen in the Quarter of a Century I have been in practice, I have distributed several gross amongst my patients, and in every instance they have been most valued and appreciated."
A Desideratum of the highest importance, increased comfort, cleanliness: Less Liability to Chill when in delicate health. Diminution of Risks of Disease—No washing—Advantage to Ladies travelling.
MANUFACTURED IN TWO QUALITIES,
No. 1 and 2, SUITING ALL CLASSES.
☞ *For protection against useless and inferious imitations, each Packet bears the Star above of the Patentee.*
SOUTHALL BROS. AND BARCLAY,
BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.
Special Wholesale and Retail Agents for the Bombay Presidency: Treacher and Co., Ld., Bombay, Byculla and Poona. *For the Bengal Presidency*: Bathgate and Co., Calcutta. *Agents in the Punjab*: Ball Hatson and Co., Umballa. *Agents in Lucknow*: Peak, Allen and Co. *Agents in the Bombay Presidency*: Thomson and Taylor, Bombay; Kemp & Co., Ld., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay; Mr. S.J. Noble, Bombay. *Agents for Kurrachee and Sind*: E. Speechly, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Kurrachee; Plomer and Co., Lahore.

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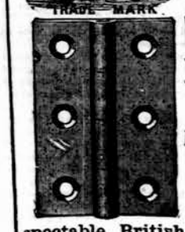
NOTICES.

GOLD PRIZE-MEDAL, NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL
COD LIVER EXTRACT & WINE & SUGAR-PILLS
PREPARED BY
Dr VIVIEN PARIS
VERY AGREEABLE TO TAKE
WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST NAUSEATING TASTE
AND CONTAINING ALL THE ACTIVE MEDICINAL PROPERTIES EXISTANT IN COD LIVER OIL.
BOTH THE PREPARATIONS ARE LARGELY USED IN PRIVATE PRACTICE AND IN THE HOSPITALS IN
ENGLAND, FRANCE, PORTUGAL, SPAIN, BRAZIL, MEXICO, AUSTRALIA, etc.
One tablespoonful of wine, or two sugar-pills, are equal to one tablespoonful of the best Cod Liver Oil
Each bottle of the genuine Dr VIVIEN'S WINE bears on the neck the stamps of the "Union des Fabricants".
Sold by all chemists
WHOLESALE: G. POPP, PARIS

GOLD & CO.'S
TRADE MARK

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WROUGHT IRON HINGES
ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.
Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.

GOLD MEDAL. PARIS, 1889.
GOLD MEDAL-PARIS 1878
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS
— SOLD BY ALL —
STATIONERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD
These world-famous Pens are of the highest possible quality; for sixty-five years universally styled the "Best in the World."

ALL WHO SUFFER FROM
GOUT, RHEUMATISM, or MALARIA,
Should immediately have recourse to
EADE'S CELEBRATED GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS
Known throughout all the world as the SAFEST AND MOST EFFECTUAL REMEDY for the Instant Relief and Rapid Cure of Gout, Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Lumbago, and all Pains of the Head, Face, and Limbs, arising from Malaria or other causes.
To be had of all Chemists.
GEORGE EADE,
Sole Proprietor,
72, GOSWELL ROAD, LONDON.

Mistress:—Take away all those perfumes. I want nothing in future but this delicious Crab-Apple Blossoms.
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